S. L. BOARDMAN, Editor. Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man

Cultivate the Beautiful.

We plead for the beautiful, even in farm life. That sentiment of Goethe; "We should do our utmost to encourage the beautiful, for the useful encourages itself" should to a certain extent be the watchword of every farmer. A well kept farm, with neat buildings, and a yard in which flowers and trees are more conspictous broken crockery and cast off hoop skirts, is worth more to keep or to sell than one where no attempt at beautifying the premises has been made. Some years ago a gentleman of our acquaintance purchased a farm in the front yard of which, put out by a former owner, were several ornamental trees that had attained quite a growth, some flower beds, shrubbery, &c. Almost one of the first acts of the new occupant was to tear away the fence, out down the trees and turn the pretty yard into the common highway. We never pass that place but we are pained by the thought of the vandalism that has given a barren and cheerless aspect to a home that might have rejoiced in refreshing shade and a wealth of floral beauty. Bet that was years ago. We hope men are wiser and more

The cultivation of the beautiful should receive some of the farmer's attention. All his thought and labor need not be spent upon that which is expected to yield be converted into an object of beauty, and made to the crop when it is wanted to feed out. give fresh pleasure the whole summer. Land itself can "" tilt is a lamentable fact" says Mr. Atherton. "that, place is not his own he has an attachment to it only try it. second to that which clings to his own, and the recollection of that beautiful farm-house, of which he obtained but a glimpse while passing, remains with him a pleasant satisfaction through life. Does not the The past year has produced but few agricultural simply ministers to utility? And should it not be an provments upon existing machines have been made object with every farmer, in some degree, to contribute as they are always being made in every class of mato the love of the beautiful implanted in almost every chines-but of new inventions of agricultural impleman's nature-except in such as cut down trees and ments few that are practical and of promise have come root up flowers?

Plant trees and shrubs and vines, make your home we consider the large number of very perfect machines surroundings attractive by the help of rustic struc- already in use-machines and implements which pertures-arbors, seats, gateways-by the artistic form- form almost every operation upon the farm. Our ing of land, and the judicious disposition of the various mowing machines, rakes, tedders, plows, harrows, objects employed. Don't hope to do it all at once; planters, horse hoes, cultivators and smaller tools are and don't get discouraged. Do a little this summer all so perfect as to leave little to be desired. What and fall, and the remainder another year. A tree will be invented next that can aid the farmer in doing grows slow, but before you are aware of it, it has out- his work we hardly dare say. Something new will of grown your expectations. Set out trees therefore- course come out, but what it will be we should be for they will not grow where you want them if you do not put them there. How the odd hours of one sum-

The Harmonian control was the largest and shaded and implicate from the control harmonian the same and the sa

Feed Better and Live Better.

cows put forth by Mr. Atherton in another part ofples is sensible and forcible, it is also one which, in general, may be urged for every class of stock the farmer keeps. The fact is,-it might as well be admitted at one time as another—the greater part of our farmers do not feed their farm stock well enough. They do not seem to know, or they seem to be very indifferent to the fact, that better feeding gives better manure, that the richer the manure the heavier the crops, that the heavier the crops the larger the profit and the fatter the animals, while in turn the better stock, especially of cattle, sheep and pigs is not carried land, as a source of profit. When the feeding of stock our farms, less grain growing, fewer heed crops, less hard work, more leisure, more grass, more cattle,

Mr. Atherton's advice is good advice. The cows should not be forgotten now nor hereafter. And to Anticipate their wants. The flow of milk-which without this forelaying, is sure to be greatly diminished during August and September—can be kept up to its highest quantity by the aid of a small amount daily of fodder corn. And fodder corn must be even by those who keep but one or two cows; and for those who have something of a dairy, who sell milk rig-rag fashion, and his bars might, without much extra expense, give place to gates that will not sag. fodder corn to be omitted. A part of it can be grown Advantage can be taken of some situation or object upon land too wet to plant with other crops, as a sucabout every homestead, which by a little labor may cession at planting will give a desirable succession of

be wrought into any form desired, and by the judi- we country folk work too hard and fare too ill;" and cious expending of well directed labor be made one of the most pleasing objects about a farm-house. We ducers, who contribute by their labor to feed the mean that land directly adjoining the house, garden millions of men who do not work, or whose labor mean that land directly adjoining the house, gatter and home grounds. Art can certainly improve much upon nature in the attractioness with which it can clothe the almost unthought of soil about our homes, clothe the almost unthought of soil about our homes. They cannot afford themselves anything pala-Grading, the grassing over of bare spots, the cutting table to eat or comely to wear. This truly ought not Grading, the grassing over of bare spots, the cutting of nest walks in turf, the removing of inequalities in the surface and making just such a slope or form as is desired—these will so completely change the appearance of a home that a very little outlay in this respect will increase its money value and add to its attractiveness. In riding through the country one occasionally sees places that he likes to study. He passes them slowly and looks longingly backward to them. He marks them as places he would like to own. What causes him to have these attachments to the valley, it was impossible to find a plate of good cheese place? It is the beauty of their surroundings, the disposition of tree and shrub and flower, the rich York—and in Maine, too—get rich. But is such a suggestiveness of a halt concealed rustic seat or sumfruit garden, of a vine clambering over rude lattice- best he raises—and this can be done by following the work—these reach his heart at once, and although the remedy proposed by our correspondent. Let farmers

# New Agricultural Implements.

beautifying of that home pay better than that which implements or machines that are really new. Imto our knowledge. This apparent inactivity of inven-We counsel then, more attention to the beautiful tion in this direction is not to be wondered at, when

mer even, can be made to improve and adorn one's Self-Clearing Harrow of Mesers. Newell & Estes as home with a beauty that will never fade, but be more useful implements. Another harrow-a New York and more delightful with each returning spring time. invention-is Thomas' Smoothing Harrow or Broad-

Communications.

The best fed people in the world are those who live in our large cities. The most energetic business men are well-fed, handsome, portly looking men. You see them in the large hotels, on the street, in the street car, in the shop and office and in all the fishionable audiences and places of amusement. Do you doubt this? Walk up and down Broadway or Washington street at almost any hour of the day and you will be-lieve it. Watch for the trains as they come in in the morning. See them pour out and flock by scores and hundreds to their various places of business. Fol-low them to their homes. Sit at their tables. Ah,

est authorities, says he has tried all kinds of corn and has come to the conclusion that the common garden or sweet variety is the best. He considers it the most intritious. It best yields when rown in drills. Secondly, I would advise every farmer who can possibly do no to puit in a few ounces of Mangold Warties excellugly, and the sugar beet, in fact never raised any, but from what I have recently learned from the experience of others and from a study of the properties of this exceedingly nutritious weightly, I am confident that we cannot do better than to appropriate a few quare rods of land to the Mangolds. I have interested the second of large and the second will be the decrease. It they do well, won't the cown have a joily time next winter? You see grass seed is abountably high (do't let any man sow any the less seed to the acre on that excount, one dollar saved now will be ten do lars lost next year in haying time) and in the emergency we will do this; we have a plat of ground whereon are young fruit trees, this plat has been under ultivation a number of years and received a large from eight or ten feet square) the letting it on to a little without on a word of the country is demonstrated by the fact that on the city poor farm in Hallowell there were raised, and when I saw, between three and four hundred bushels. These were feed to to the cattle and hogs and when I saw, between three and four hundred bushels. These were feed to the three were raised, and when I saw, between three and four hundred bushels. These were feed to the country is demonstrated by the fact that on the city poor farm in Hallowell there were raised, also were feed to the the coll and hogs and when I saw, between three and four hundred bushels. These were feed to the country is demonstrated by the fact that on the city poor farm in Hallowell there were raised, and in the case raise and a short hose attached by which the water can be forced to any part of the house. Yet they were far tenough. When the course of a summer but I should be

termined to try them. The best fed stock in the world is that which receives the greatest attention and the best food raised in the most improved manner.

WM. P. ATHERTON. Hallowell, May 7th, 1870.

My Hog Sty.

have a sometimely left, whereby we may fare as well as they.

Now to the point. A look shead. What the character of our season will be we cannot tell, but in all probability, having had an unusual amount of rain and but little drought for the last two or three years, we may have a dry summer; at any rate it is best to be prepared: "fore-warned is fore-armed"

First, then, I advocate a plentiful supply of corn fodder to be fed to the cows, when the pastures begin to fail. Our pastures are poor at best. It takes just double the number of acres to keep a cow now that it did forty years ago. About the middle of August or is it of September, they will come looing up to the pasture bars long before night or perhaps looking with longing, hungry eyes into the orchard for toward that patch of oorn. There is nothing for which a cow is so grateful as a generous supply of fodder-corn. Then remember the cows. Don't plant all your ground to potatoes or sow it all to barley or oats. Reserve a portion. If you will not and cannot do better, plough up a corner of the pasture and fence it. But do not fail to put in that patch of oorn for fodder. Don't look at that precious greenback as soming exclusively through potatoes or hay or grain, for it may possibly come back to you in butter and cheese. When we were in the milk business we commenced feeding corn about the first of August and continued until the supply was exhausted and then put the cows on second growth of clover, and by that means the flow of milk was not very sensibly diminished. From 15 to 20 tons of green succulent food can be produced from an acre, and if out and well cared is very profitable. In this country and in England, and in fact wherever soiling for cows is adopted as a business, as a system, cornfedder enters into the process as one of the most essential elements. Mr. Lewis F. Allen., one of our highest authorities, says he has tried all kinds of corn and has come to the conclusion that the common garden or as were variety is the best. He considers it the m

The Midge in Wheat.

In reply to H. Poor in regard to the midge in wheat, we will give him a little of our experience. Some seven years ago we bought two bushels of nice clean wheat out of a flouring mill. The first four years it did well; the fifth year about the time the grain was filling out the weather came on hot and foggy, the heads turned a dark color and the head was badly pinched. At the same time my near neighbor had a good piece of bearded wheat that kept clean and nice. The past season my bald wheat was weeviled in the top of the head from one half inch to one inch and turned white as if the frost had struck it. The wheat

Note. Our correspondents have confounded names. The veevil is an insect which only injures the stored grain when in bins. The female lays her eggs in wheat in the granary, and the young maggots burrow into the grain and consume its contents, leaving only the husk. The midge, is a small orange colored fly, (there are several species) as described by Mr. Killgore, which usually makes its appearance with us the latter part of June or first of July, and remaining until the middle of August. Its gggs are deposited at twilight and during the night, in the germ of the undeveloped chaff or sheath. The young maggots are usually hatched in a week, and they attain their maturity in about three weeks. They feed upon the juices of the grain, causing it to shrink and dry up. When of the grain, causing it to shrink and dry up. When full grown the maggots, in damp weather, or when ground and penetrate about an inch below the surface. Here they remain until the following spring, all the pondents mean when they speak of the "weevil."

# For the Maine Farmer.

I wish to call the attention of your readers to a subpet that has long interested me, and which I wish could be better understood by farmers. I refer to the planting and raising of the pine tree, the white pine in particular, as a source of future profit. There was a time business of the State, before the business of farming could be developed. It was a source of wealth to many, besides enabling the people to build their houses at comparatively little expense. But those times are gone, and our State pre-eminently called the Pine Tree State, has become nearly destitute of pine. have been left, sufficient for the supply for many gen-erations to come. But what shall be done? Where are our children to go for materials for building their

There are many places on almost every farm where the white pine would flourish, perhaps better than any other tree. It is easily propagated, of quick growth, and it is thought by many, to be as profitable as the apple, if not more so. The profits may seem too remote for us. We are an impatient race, we Yankees. The apple will begin to yield a crop in some ten or fifteen years. The pine would not begin to pay for a much greater length of time, but that it would ultimately pay good interest, there can be but little doubt. Fifty years—a hundred years—will pass away, whethere we piant, or whether we forbear. And when that fifty or hundred years shall have passed, our children would have such an inheritance as would enable them to bless their fathers and grandfathers who had the foresight and benevolence to furnish it for them.

In an estbetical point of view much might be pleaded in favor of the pine tree. In the opinion of many it is

The "Lost Nation" Wheat.

The past season my bald wheat was weeviled in the top of the head from one half inch to one inch and turned white as if the frost had struck it. The wheat that we bought was right from Canads.

My neighbor had a piece of the bearded wheat the same kind of mine, the past season, not more than thirty rods distant that was weeviled, but his was hit and miss the entire length of the head. We have sowed and raised wheat for twenty-fave years and have prepared the seed in various ways and have yet to learn how to prepare it to prevent the midge. We should just as soon think of stopping the heads from blighting. The piece referred to above was two weeks later than our own.

H. B.

North Livermore, May 9, 1870.

In the Farmen of May 7th, I find a note from Henry Poor of Brooklyn, N. Y. In speaking of the midge or weevil in wheat, he seems to be at a loss to know why they should injure the bald more than the bearded variety. Perhaps it will be for the benefit of those who have not as yet sown their wheat, if I tell them and Mr. Poor, the very reason. The weevil is deposited in a kernel of grain by a little fly about onequarter of an inch long, with grey-black wings, and its body rather a pale orange color. Most persons have seen what we call fly-blow on a piece of fresh meat, or something else; so in like manner a weevil fly deposits its eggs in a kernel of wheat, and the barbs on bearded wheat will not admit of the fly getting near enough to drop its egg into the kernel, which the strive to do into the loss of wheat the sade herior lead they are are; greaded with twenty loads of eare, greaded, was visited by a hall shower, attended with a tractic by a hall shower, attended with a tractic bar acre, greaded wheat with a tractic bar acre, gread on the grass ground before breaking for potatoes. It grow very rank, and when fairly headed, was visited by a hall shower, attended with a complete failure, but a threaded, was visited by a hall shower, attended with a complete failure, but a threaded, was visited by a hall shower, barbs on bearded wheat will not admit of the fly get-ting near enough to drop its egg into the kernel, which bushels; of which I had seven bushels ground and ting near enough to drop its egg into the kernel, which they try to do just as the kernel begins to grow, and on the bald wheat there is nothing to prevent them from depositing their eggs. I have watched the flies for hours, and seen them at work; have caught and examined them to my satisfaction, and know of a certainty they are not transported in the grain.

J. D. Killgore.

J. D. Killgore. excepting a box holding some six bushels which got overlooked. From six and one fourth bushels sowed last spring the first of June, I raised 94 bushels. The

A GOOD GRADE BULL. As we see the accounts of while retaining their magget state. In May they asume the pupa condition, preserving it for two or
three weeks, when they force themselves to the surface, break through their pupa skin and assume the form of the midge or fly. It is this insect our corresgirths 7 ft, 8 in., weighs 1860 lbs., is of a red an white color, and is three-fourth Durham and one-fourth

THE SEASON. The farmers have been bury this week plowing, in this vicinity. It is our custom in this county to do the greater part of our plowing in the fall, but unluckily for us the snow came down up-

LARGE CALF. I wish to state through the columns of the FARMER, that Mr. A. L. Grant of this town, owns a cow which dropped a calf this morning whose weight was 125 lbs, stood 2 ft. 8 in. high, girth 2 ft.

THE WEATHER. It rains here at this writing. Powe must turn our attention to the growing of the pine, tators have rotted badly; hay is very plenty. Farmto furnish lumber for future use. The white pine, ers have made a big strike on their farms. Grass
seems with us, the most suitable material for inside seed is scarce and high.

H. B.

THE SEASON. Farmers have thus far accomplished The Season. Farmers have thus far accomplished a vast amount of labor this spring. More acres of seed have been put in the ground in good shape than at so early a date for several sessons past. Fruit trees have wintered well and are looking hopeful for a good crop. More trees have been planted, and with greater care too, than usual.

East Vassalboro', May 13th.

## Agricultural Miscellany.

Raising Corn.

We have often quoted from the Boston Journal of Chemistry what its editor has said in relation to his perience in raising corn. In the April number, of that publication the following article upon the same subject appears, which we commend to the perusal and consideration of those who think there is no profit to be derived from the crop:

The statement has so often been made by farmers and others that no hoed crop can be cultivated with profit in New England, that it has come to be generally accepted as true. We do not concur in this opinion, and for the best of reasons: we have proved its falsity for six consecutive years in the raising of heed crops. If a farmer in any of the Northern States cannot raise corn at an expense much below its usual market value, it is very certain that he is a poor cultivator of the soil. This can be safely said, even taking into consideration the high prices of labor. fertiles tivator of the soil. This can be safely said, even taking into consideration the high prices of labor, fertilizers, etc. Corn is a prefitable crop for every farmer to raise, if any wisdom, foresight, or industry is manifested in its cultivation. For six years past, we have devoted careful attention to this crop. It has been cultivated for several seasons under every disadvantage; with hired labor, the antagonistic influence of the second and could and parching droughts, to contend with dry, and with this treatment every farmer can raise

# The First Requisite.

It is a rare compliment to pay to any woman to say she is an excellent housekeeper. Solomon gives us in the last chapter of Proverbs the description of such a housekeeper, and the spirit of it is one that holds good in all ages.

The very first requisite of such a house mother, is

in all ages.

The very first requisite of such a house mother, is that "she looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness." No house can thrive that is left all to the management of domestics. "She that would thrive most prosperously, herself must every corner see." It is these little wastes that eat up the largest locomes, and no one can see where the money goes. As soon as a housekeeper detects a leak in the ship, let her sot to work to stop it. Make a point to save in that one thing, and she will have gone a long ways towards establishing a habit. Carefulness in one thing will lead to a similar prudence in others. It will help to open one's eyes to what was once wasted. If, when the meat comes in, care is taken to cut off every particle of superfluous fat before it goes into the pot or oven, and then at once place this fat in a dripping-pan, with a little water in it, and also set it in the oven to try out the fat, a valuable basin of drippings can be saved, and always had in readiness, which will be a great saving in the matter of butter and lard. The meat, too, will be greatly improved by having this fat taken off before it is cooked. This one item would make dollars of difference in the expenditure of many families, if it were properly attended to.

A good housekeeper must be accomplished in the many little table arts, which go so far towards making home attractive. A French cook can contrive a bountiful dinner out of the scraps of cold meat on a joint, a dish of stale bread, an egg or two, and a sixpence worth of vegetables. I have known many a

joint, a dish of stale bread, an egg or two, and a six-pence worth of vegetables. I have known many a thriftless woman throw as much into the swill barrel —women whose husbands worked hard to bring in the

home supplies

No wasteful woman, whether in high or low life, oan be a good housekeeper—nor one that does not see to the ways of her house—however many helpers she may have to carry out her plans.—Corr. Country

# Hanging Baskets.

Hanging Baskets.

I imagine many of my little country cousins are wishing they had one of those pretty and tasty ornaments. I will just tell you how they can be made without much trouble and with still less expense. Take a set of worn out hoops, those that will bend but not break; many such can be found about almost every house in the land. Strips of tin cut very narrow, will make excellent fastenings, although care must be taken in using, or your flagers will suffer severely. Now with a piece of wire for the rim and handle (or the bottom hoop of the skirt can be substituted as it is generally larger than the others) you have the desired material for your Hanging or Rustic Basket. Perhaps if you would sak father or brother very kindly sometime when they are at leisure you might procure their assistance, which would be very desirable in attaching the hoops to the rim. After finishing your basket line it with moss, and fill with rich soil mixed with sand; put in it any climbing plant which you desire and hang in a shady place. Keep moist by watering quite freely.—Hearth and Home.

# Coal Ashes as a Fertilizer.

Coal Ashes as a Fertilizer.

A "Subscriber" inquires why "coal ashes are poisonous to vegetation?" The interogation is not a fair one. Coal ashes are sot injurious to vegetation. Indeed, on some kinds of soil, a top-dressing will sometime produce three tons of grass per acre, where the crop was very light the year previous. We have seen coal ashes applied as a top-dressing to both heavy and light soils, with excellent results. Where elay predominates in the soil, a heavy dressing of coal ashes will be one of the best kinds of fertilizers for strawberries. Coal ashes will not to jure any kind of crops. The best manner of disposing of them is to sift them over lawns and gardens, as soon as they are removed from heaters or stoves. When deposited in large heaps in a back y ard, they frequently become a nuisance. It will pay to cart them a mile to exister around fruit trees of any kind. The growing rests of trees and plants will extract such material as may be

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER \$2.00 in advance, or \$2.50 if not paid within three months of the date of Subscription. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in allowers.

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sases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him. CTA subscriber desiring to change the post office his paper must communicate to us the name of the office t which if has previously been sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

COLLECTOR PNOTICE

Mr. J. P. News is now in Hapcock County. Mr. S.I. SMALL is now canvassing Andre MAINE FARMER.

### McFarland Acquitted.

The result of the trial of Daniel McFarland for murder of Albert D. Richardson, was given in th Farmer of last week. The tedious proceedings are at last ended, and the homicide acquitted. The verdict adds another to the list of those which we can but regard as having been rendered in direct opposition to law and evidence, in fact in violation of the ouths that jurors take.

As to the facts alleged, the defence did not attemp to disprove that McFarland did shoot Richardson, and thereby cause his death. But the attempt was made and was successful, to excite the sympathies of the jory toward the prisoner, by rehearsing the provoca tions he had received and dwelling upon his excited state of mind, which they were pleased to term "in sanity." It seems almost incredible that twelve unbiased men should honestly agree that the evidence in this case showed McFarland to be insane. He was enraged and gloomily brooded over his misfortunes. It was not even in a moment of sudden excitemen that he committed the murderous deed, but after months of reflection and one unsuccessful attempt. The plea of insanity was merely a subterfuge, und cover of which the jury might render a verdict in ac cordance with their sympathies, but at variance with facts. The jury must have looked beyond the mere determination of fact, which was their province Doubtless, there was present to their minds, not only the maddening sense of injury, real or fancied, which goarded on the murderer, but also the fearful penalty of death that would be pronounced against the unhappy man should they find him guilty. Perhaps they thought him justified in taking the life of the man who had won the affection that he had lost, and whom he regarded as the cause of the separation of himself and his wife. But we believe that the aver sion to taking human lite, even in punishment for heinous crime, which is so deep-seated in the minds of men that we must believe it innate, had even more to do in determining the verdict. Whatever emotions swayed them, they refused to have a hand in McFar land's death; and in this they have but followed the example of many other juries. Bather than allow the extreme penalty of the law to be inflicted, the most solemn of oaths will be disregarded. The sacreduces of human life is placed above the sacredness of the oath. Could there be a stronger argument against the law that prescribes such a penalty? Whether juries are justified in disregarding their oaths, or whether, to put it differently, they are justified i transcending their duties, and assuming to decide whether the law is a proper one to be executed or not may be questioned; but that this has habitually been done cannot be denied; and that it will still be done,

we should be sorry indeed that McFarland was ac quitted. The story of his treatment of his wife excites our warmest sympathies in her behalf. Married when a mere girl to a man old enough to be her father. she led an unhappy life for some ten years. Instead of a loving protector, she found herself bound to a man of furious passions, of unstable purpose, of drunken habits, who at times smothered her with ca- Legislature approved April 1, 1856, authorizing the resses, and again took delight infrightening, threaten ing and otherwise maltreating her-even taking the money that she had earned to supply himself with drink. Who will say that she did wrong in abandoning him forever? Who will blame the friends that advised her to this step? The sanctity of the marriage relation we would not assail, but when that relation sacrifices the happiness of one party to the brutality of the other, the sooner it comes to an end the better. Undoubtedly Richardson was censur ble for his haste in avowing his attachment to Mrs. McFarland immediately after the separation from her husband, but up to this point it does not appear that he had acted otherwise than as an binorable man toward a needy and deserving but much-abused woman; and McFarland certainly had no right to complain of what occurred after she had ahandoned him. The assassination did not take place till after Mrs. McFarland had obtained a legal divorce, nearly three years subsequent to the date of their final separation. But even had there been a greater familiarity between the parties than was proper for two persons in their respective verdict rendered is inexcusable on any other ground than the extreme penalty affixed by the law, if indeed on that.

cannot be doubted.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE IN KANSAS. On Tuesday, 10th inst., seven men, either Texans or straggling outlaws from the Indian Territory, came to the town of Labore, about seven miles from Fort Scott, and after drinking all day, they went to the boardinghouse of J. N. Roach, and asked to stay all night and being refused on account of their drunken condition. one of the party knocked Roach insensible with a revolver, and then went to a bed occupied by two daughters of Reach aged twelve and fourteen years and ravished them during the night, using a knife to accomplish their purpose. Roach revived after a time, but feared to stir knowing be would be killed if he did so. He described the cries and entreaties of the girls as heart rending. A quarrel arose among ons, and one was shot dead while satisfying his lust. At daybreak the party fled, one of them taking with him to the woods the youngest daughter. The town was immediately roused, and parties started in every direction in search of the fiends. One with the girl was soon overtaken and hung to a tree. Two others were found secreted in the town and were hung to the same tree. The remaining three were also

odist Conference commenced its 23d annual session in Rockland on Wednesday last, Bishop Simpson of Philadelphia presiding, and about 75 members present, besides many from other conferences. Reswork, on the state of the country and on temperance lution says the faithful preaching and practice of total abetinence from all intoxicating drinks, pledging enconragement to all propre organizations engaged in laboring for the advancement of temperance in our land, and declaring that the members of the conference will vote for no man who has not previous to the omination identified himself with the cause of temce and who is not unmistakably in favor of pro-

upon lay delegation was taken on Saturday, 43 yeas of the measure. The next session of the Conference

The new bounty bill which passed the House in mary last, has been favorably reported in the site. It gives the same bounty to the heirs of d in the service as is now given to two years, iers. It also repeals the limitation on the act of least to the filing claims, and says they may be sented at any time. It further gives \$100 bounts at any time. It further gives \$100 bounts at any time. presented at any time. It further gives \$100 bounty to all soldiers who enlisted between May 4, 1861, and July 22, 1861, who were honorably discharged or mustared out. This last clause is in accordance with the ion of the Supreme Court.

OUR NAVIGATION AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS. -On Wednesday last, Mr. Lynch, of Maine, chairman of the Select Committee on the decline of American mmerce, reported a bill to revive the navigation ad commercial interests of the United States, and ad-

which is as follows: "Whereas, the mercantile marine of the country was nearly destroyed during that late rebellion in consequence of the inability of the Government to protect it, and now while bearing its share of taxation has no such protection from foreign competition as is afforded to other great national incompetition and the great national incompetition as is afforded to other great national incompetition as is afforded to other great national i neans of defence in time of war, is of great national importance and essential to the maintenance of our position as a first-class Power." In order to secure these objects the bill provides for a drawback equivalent to the duties on all imported material and used in man in the State, who has not gained from Mr. Wells and when American material is used in the construcand when American material is used in the construc-tion of iron vessels, the payment of an amount equiv-alent to the duties; the withdrawal in bond of stores for the consumption on voyages to foreign ports and the payment of a small annual subsidy to vessels engaged in the foreign trade. Mr. Lynch fully demonstrated the superiority of American iron in the building of this contract of the superiority of American iron in the building of this contract of the superiority of American iron in the building of this contract of the superiority of th near to the large navigable rivers of the States of Misto the purposes of shipbuilding. He was of opinion that gentlemen who had not examined the subject specially would be surprised, when the facts and figires were presented, to see the trifling cost at which we can establish this most important branch of business upon a permanent basis, adding year by year to our merchant marine a class of vessels which will contribute incalculably to the wealth of the nation in peace, and furnish a most efficient means of defence in case of war. He contended that aside from any consideration of profit or of pride, a prudent regard for the safety of the nation should induce us to restore our

An inexhaustible array of facts and figures wer ing Government subsides to companies that would by a professional man—not even by any so-called enter into the construction of vessels in our country, chinist—but by one, whose whole manhood life had thereby encouraging the enterprise of private corporations which had not the means to continue the great student. What Mr. Wells has done, has been the rework without such assistance.

city on Monday last, en route for New York, from logic of facts than, if possible, to know the facts which port he will take passage on the 231 inst. in the themselves. What are the facts? is one question mail steamer for Montevideo the capital of the repub. What do the facts mean? is another, and often far lic of Uraguay, to the government of which he has more important than the first. A hundred men may been accredited by President Grant as United States know a fact and look at it every day of their lives. Minister resident.

On Friday evening, previous to his departure, Mr. Stevens was called upon at his residence by many of and only he, that knows the sense of facts, and finds our principal citizens, who without distinction of par- out the vitalizing principles or reasons by which use ty, desired to tostify in some substantial way their ful facts are connected together, so as to form system high appreciation of his character as a man, of his of essential truth, and systems of practical utility. carnest and unselfish labors during his long residence chain, accompanying the beautiful and appropriate best known, is very highly esteemed. Devoted to this gift with handsomely expressed sentiments of regard theme, he has continued for years most thoughtfully and townsmen in eloquent language in which however the peculiarities in the hydrography of Maine, was his feelings almost obtained the mastery. The occafirst pointed out by Mr. Wells in several articles in dangers of the field,—to perform duties of such a try-

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION. The directors of the Portland & Kennebec and the Maine Central Railroads have made an arrangement by which the two corporations are to be merged into one management and interest, in accordance with the provisions of an act of the arrangement entered into by the Directors contemplates the lease of the Portland & Kennebec Railroad stood that the stock of the Maine Central will be issu-The new company is to pay the interest upon the which road is to be extended from Danville Junction to Portland, 28 miles, through the town of Gray, forming a junction with the present Portland & Kensame from Bangor and Skowegan to Portland and on

from Rev. Mesers. Miner, Snow. Quinby, Thompson, thinking men. Dillingham and Skinner; and Hons. S. Perham, E. F. Pillsbury and A. P. Morrill. Other clergymen and Hon. S. Perham will preside. Centennary offerings invited to attend. Efforts are making in that direction, and it is hoped that among the many gratifying results of this meeting will be, the entire extinguishment of the building debt, amounting to about \$9000 now standing against the Winthrop Street Church in

On and after Monday, May 28d, the Portland Kennebec Railroad Co., will put on an additional passenger train, leaving Portland every morning (except Sundays) at 7.10, and running as far as Augusta, arriving at ten o'clock, and returning in the afternoon, leaving Augusta at 3.15, connecting with the 6 P. M. Express train for Boston, arriving in that city at 10 P. M., and making only six and a half hours running time from Augusta to Boston. This new arrangement will be a great accommodation to the travel-

removing soon after the great fire in 1865, to Parkman, where he has since resided, died in that town, after a lingering sickness, on Thursday of last week, at the age of 55 years. His remains were conveyed to which he was an honored member. Religious services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Ricker of this city.

The Commission appointed under legislative authority, consisting of Geo. F. Talbot of Portland, Abraham Sanborn of Bangor, and Selden Connor of

For the Maine Farmer. Walter Wells.

I write this name of our fellow citizen, now so well known by his recent valuable service in the Hydro and commercial interests of the United States, and ad-dressed the House in a speech of great clearness and force in advocacy of the measure.

Survey of the State, not merely for the pur-pose of expressing some complimentary sentiments but to call attention to the useful lesson of his life, to dressed the House in a place of the measure.

The justice and policy of enacting such a law he claimed was fully set forth in the preamble to the bill, which is as follows: "Whereas, the mercantile manner of the preamble in the preamble in the bill, which is as follows: "Whereas, the mercantile manner of the preamble in the preamble in the bill, which is as follows: "Whereas, the mercantile manner of the preamble in the preamb

purely the suggestion of Mr. Wells, the result of his own independent thinking and clear conception, and first advocated by him, in terms which indicated be forehand all the results now presented to the publi admiration in his full report. There is no sensible researches and from his development of our physical ing of ships, and also drew the attention of Congress excellence of our manufacturing power, but—if I may to the inexhaustible supplies of iron, coal and timber so say—the reasons and principles on which the souri, Alabama and Arkansas that could be converted and that by reflection and study—the sources of wha will be, at no distant day, our highest general pros perity, our greatest public wealth. The manufactur ing and michanical industry, which he has shown can be prosecuted, in many most important particulars, to better advantage in Maine than almost any where else in the world, within a similar area, wil timulate the production of every acre of our tillage land, and restore and sustain our now languishing

so-called "great men"-not by any one of our mem bers of Congress-not by any candidate for a sen atorship-not by a "public man" of any kind-not "practical man"-not by a manufacturer or a mabeen simply that of a modest, patient, reflecting sult of thinking. Facts, of course he has had, and Hon J. L. Stevens and family, consisting of his he has known both how to gather facts and how to use wife and two young daughters, left his home in this them. But it is often most important to know the but only one of them may know where that fact came from, or whither it leads. It is the thinking man

growth and welfare as a State, has been wrought out

and presented to our people-not by any one of ou

In temper and disposition Mr. Wells would have in Augusta, for the promotion of every worthy and courted a most genial share in the practical activities useful public enterprise, and for the furtherance of of educated young men. But long continued ill-health neasures calculated to advance public and private had made him an involuntary resource. Study we virtue in the community. On behalf of these gentle- almost his only recluse. From his unobtrusive remen, Wm. T. Johnson, Esq., presented to Mr. Stevens tirement, quite a number of years ago, he put forth a an elegant and valuable gold Waltham watch and school book on Physical Geography, which, where it is and kind wishes for the future well-being of himself engaged in those studies which at length disclosed t and family. Mr. Stevens, to whom the occasion was him, the interesting and valuable features in the physa complete surprise, received their testimonial of es- ical geography of our own State, which are now teem and friendship with much emotion, expressing his sense of the kindness and good will of his friends his report of last winter. The existence and value of duty and their instincts of mercy; who left homes of duty and their instincts of mercy; who left homes of duty and their instincts of mercy; who left homes of the flames. There were an incurrence of duty and their instincts of mercy; who left homes of the flames. one, where he showed the importance of a more complete collection of the facts, and recommended th making of a Survey for the purpose, and the publication of its results for the information of manufactu ers and capitalists in other States. It was this article. which was the true origin of this Hydrographic Sur

The labor of condensing and analysing the descrip consolidation of certain railroad corporations. The tive and statistical facts appended to the report mu have been very great, as it is, certainly, exceedingly well done -but the best and most interesting fruits of to the Maine Central Railroad, and meetings have Mr. Wells' reflection are in the several chapters which been called of the stockholders of the former on Wednesday, May 25th, and of the latter on Tuesday, May facts of our geography, but the reasons and principles 31st, for the ratification of the contract. It is under- which underlie those facts and connect them together Water runs down hill everywhere, and there are ed to the Portland & Kennebee, sufficient to give the rivers in Damascus as well as in Samaria-but why latter company control of the consolidated company. the rivers of Maine bear along such a vast and fruit ful power-what is the special and useful meaning of bonded indebtedness of the old Maine Central, the peculiar configurations and slopes of our mountain ranges and hills-what southern aspect we present t the ocean, and what northern front to the current from the polar atmosphere-what are the kinds of nebec Railroad at Falmouth, a few miles from Portland, rock, which wall in our streams everywhere, and how thereby becoming entirely free from the Grand Trunk their transverse ridges convert so many of our river Railroad. The broad guage of the Maine Central is into a perpetual succession of cataracts, cascades and to be changed to the narrow guage, making it the ripples—how the climate of Maine, made up so much out of the elements of soil and rock and mountain and streams and ocean, is more salubrious than almost Universalist Centennany Meeting This meet any other part of the world inhabited by hand-work ing which is to be held at the Winthrop Street Church | ing men, and how the thousands of lakes scattered in this city to-day.-Thursday the 19th inst.-will all over our surface, are not only spectacles of beauty begin its ression at 104 o'clock A. M. Rev. W. E. but reservoirs of power—these are questions to which Gibbs of Portland, will preach a Centennary Sermon. the reflecting skill of Mr. Wells has given us answers The afternoon and evening services will begin at 2 most interesting and most reliable, and which cannot and 74 o'clock, during which addresses are expected but awaken the intellectual activity of all other

From the necessity of the case, only a few strictly scientific books have been produced in this Stat laymen will be present and participate in the services. But among them Mr. Wells' report is entitled to a place in the very front rank. And this is the result will be made in the evening. The public are cordially of study and reflection, with little or no help from internal activities-the mind-work of a right-minder

> A FEARPUL ADVENTURE. In Jacksonville, Ill., Thursday last, an insane woman created great excitement by her mad freaks. She escaped from her cell iu the Insane Asylum, ran up upon the roof, ran to the edge and swung herself off, dropping upon a cor-

nice several feet below. The account continues: "Upon this cornice, a foot wide, and some seventy rangement will be a great accommodation to the traveling public. We believe no other change is contemplated in the running of passenger trains during the teason. For time table see advertisement.

The stephen Barton, a native of Windsor, and for several years engaged in the dry goods business in this city as a member of the firm of Barton & Merrill, removing soon after the great fire in 1865, to Park-taken and the property of the firm of the firm of Barton & Merrill, removing soon after the great fire in 1865, to Park-taken and the property of the firm of the firm

patch from Wilkesbarre, Pa., says:-"A terrible conflagration is now raging along the line of the Wilkes his native town for interment, and he was buried with Masonic honors, by Bethlehem Lodge of this city, of Green. It originated from some unknown cause at White Haven on the line of the Lehigh Valley and FATAL RAILBOAD COLLISION. On Thursday morning last, the freight express train on the Missouri and Pacific Railroad, which left Kansas city Monday night, efforts have been futile. The loss along the route collided near Eureka, 28 miles from St. Louis, with must be very heavy. Accounts already received rean extra freight train going West. Eighteen persons port the destruction of millions of feet of lumber and were killed outright and twenty wounded. Two have gord word and miles of fence; nine dwelling houses, seven barns, a large steam saw mill, and con

voted to connect the Theological School of the deno instion with Bates College at Lewiston. The inco-

For the Maine Farmer. Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1870. Messus, Epirons:—At a recent meeting of the Bank robbery, greatly to his surprise and indignation, "Potomae Fruit-Grower's Association" held in this as we learn from the Portland Advertiser, the officers city,—an organization recently perfected for the distaking him for Rand. of Fruit-growing. Among other purposes of the association it is intended to classify, name and arrange
all fruits submitted for inspection, with a view to enter

Henry Bradford, son of S. R. Bradford of Hebron, which usually fall,-the treatment of the species supposed to have been the cause. duce failure, together with the extent of the latter, "Steep Falls," Norway, died from the effects of barns preceding failures may hereafter be avoided, and that age.

the methods which apparently secured previous sucvarieties of fruit, and that it is very much in excess until further orders, says the Bath Times. of the supply; that with the unsatisfied wants existult now than formerly, still, with a good selection of 18 years of age. ruit as a basis for operations, and careful and juditemperature, can jet be successfully treated by the he had a short time before been elected. areful cultivator of fruit; who by close observation of

urrounding circumstances can almost invariably construction, in Mr. Frank Moses' shippard, for the till the soil, and seek to earn heaven's blessings by the feet projection.

sweat of their brows.

Among the various organizations which have grown out of the associations of the late war, there are few under the name of "The National Association of the was the American game. Volunteer Medical Officers of the United States Army luring the war, and the general advancement of med-

It will readily be seen that the proposed organization is calculated to supply an important link to the emarkable chain of events which stretches over the past few years; that the stand-point of its members that their opportunities for observation were almost inlimited, extending from scenes exhibiting only the ever be situated. There were many noble sacrifloes upon the altar of patriotism from the medical profeson; of men whose heroism was as unquestionable and whose fortitude was as undaunted, as the most storied of the names written upon our military records; dangers of the field,—to perform duties of such a trying and arduous character, that they were not assignable to any other than the most skillful hand. The chapters of such experience, if they can be obtained, will add most interesting data to the history of the dark days of the rebellion; and it is very much to be desired that the records of this medical organization gave birth to her fourth child. may be comprehensive and complete in every par-

ommenced, in advance of the adjournment of Congress, and before the ardent heat of summer has aused that lethargy which dreads to move; the inertia which prefers the ills it has at home, rather than beoming experimentally acquainted abroad with that

Within the past few weeks vegetation has gained with wonderful rapidity in this vicinity, the season paking such advances that it may be classed as fully up to the standard usually attained at this period. The promise of the grain fields south and west seem all that can be desired at the present time, while the fruit-growing sections of the country, in every direction, indicate most bountiful harvests. Strawberries green peas and tomatoes, are among the very welcom arrivals at the capital; partaking of which, thus early, induces kindly feelings towards those more unfortunate latitudes, yet partially dozing under the somnolent influences of a tardy spring.

particulars in a idition to those published last week, are derived from the Rockland papers which give the full account of the robbery :

The first information of the robbery came from a Rockland policeman named McAlister. About 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, as a coachman was going to the wharf to meet the steamer Katahdin. McAlister told him the bank had been robbed. The coachman asked if he had given the alarm, and he said he was just going to do so. He then went to the house of John P. Berry, the President of the bank, who told him what had been done. It was ascertained soon after what had been done. It was ascertained soon after settled in showers over the villages and farms. In both of these localities the fires are still raging. In Orange country the flaming tempest has spent its strength, and the mountain ridges and hill sides are a smoldering waste of land. The whole country thereabout presents a scene of utter desolation. During the height of the configration the country for a long stretch of miles was overhung with dense clouds of smoke. At some points cinders and chaff floated about in the air currents and were sattered in showers over the villages and farms. what had been done. It was ascertained soon after scattered in showers over the villages and farms, in that Addison Keyser, an ex-policeman, had been seen taking two men out of town in a covered buggy. He could not be found until noon, when he was arrested.

He was taken to the office of the President, and made that Addison Keyzer, an ex-policensa, had been seen laking two men out of town in a covered buggy. He could not be found until noon, when he was arrested. He was taken to the office of the President, and made a confession. He said he had left two men in a piece of woods three miles from the city, and had agreed to go for them at eight o'clock in the evening.

Arrangements were made with Mayor Kimball agreed to go for them at eight o'clock in the evening.

Arrangements were made with a five the contract of the contract of

Items of State News. A prominent Portland merchant was arrested in this city, for supposed so uplicity in the Lime Rock

Miss Maria Groton, of North Newcastle, was found oussion of the numerous and interesting questions in-volved in the successful cultivation of fruit,—many drowned in that town on Monday afternoon last, havuable suggestions were made in relation to the ing doubtless committed suicide. Miss Groton was general purposes of the organisation, and interesting formerly of Washington, in this State, was about 80 papers were contributed specially treating the subject yours of age, and highly esteemed by all who know

into a prolonged and systematic discussion relative to committed suicide by shooting, last Saturday evening in which it is designed to notice the ex- about 9 o'clock. The shot took effect in his neck and eriments which have already been made, and the he lived till Wednesday afternoon. He was a young results obtained, the successful varieties and those man about 19 years of age. Aberration of mind in thich succeed, and the apparent causes which pro- Last Saturd-y, a son of Henry Judkins, residing a

and their specific location or direction, when possible received about two weeks previously. Some matche to obtain such data. In brief, it is intended to arrive had been unintentionally left within his reach, and at a clear, concise and truthful analysis of the entire while playing with them they ignited and set his subject of Fruit-growing, in order that the causes of clothes on fire. He was about two and a half years of

vices concerning possible attempts of Adams and It has been a noticeable feature in the observations of Haight, the leaders of the Rookland bank robbers, to embers of this association, that the annual de- escape, has despatched an order to the sheriff of the mand is constantly and largely increasing for good county of Waldo to put an armed goard upon them

The body of a young man named Colby Smith, was ing for fruit and the comparatively small annual found in a small brook near Wing's Mills Mt. Vernon, yield, the profits derived from sales render its cultiva- on Sunday morning. He had been missing some fou tion very remunerative; that although the remarkable weeks. George H. Foster of Belgrade, coroner, held variations of temperature in the past few years have an inquest upon the body Sunday, the result of which rendered the cultivation of choice varieties more diffi- we have not yet learned. The young man was about

The Dexter Gazette says a man named Taylor was ous labor expended in cultivation, the returns in arrested last week in that place, in consequence of bethis vicinity can be safely set down at a value of \$200 | ing "too much married." He came there a short per acre per annum. It was also contended that time since from a neighboring town, and at the time localities subject even to peculiarly great variations of he was seized, held quite an important office, to which

The Bath Times says the ferry boat, in proc riumph over all difficulties, winning the bright and K. & L. R. R. opposite the city, goes forward toward autiful rewards which ever bless the hand of the completion. Its dimensions are quite large, and its ligent and the labors of the faithful;—the better hull massive and solid. Its length is 140 feet, and in an golden crowns which await those who patiently breadth 52, including the guards, which have 9 or 10

In the billiard match at Portland, last Thursday evening, for the State champion cue and \$200, be tween Henry F. Shiel of Portland, the present champi which include more interesting details and really on, and Charles F. Smith, of this city, the game was valuable contributions to the literature of that period, won by the former—the score standing Shiel, 1200; than one which has lately been perfected in this city, Smith 1147. The game lasted about four hours, and

A dickering fellow by the name of Page, who he and Navy." The object of the organization is to preserve the names and services of its members, their ing warmed himself into the affections of the good resonal recollection and histories as medical officers people of that place and vicinity, to the tune of from \$2500 to \$3000, suddenly decamped last Monday morning, since which time nothing has been hear from him.

The barque Polly Lewis, of Boston, made the recently, from Singapore to New York in sixteen days less time than it was ever done before. She was was always occupied by intelligent, cultivated men; built in the fall of 1864, by Mr. R. Higgins, of Calais,

pomp and direumstance of war," to those of the in Yarmouth, writes to the Gospel Banner an ac Rev. D. L R. Libby, a young Universalist minist ost touching and sacred nature in which men can count of an attempt made upon his life by a man insane from the effects of liquor.

The dwelling house, stable and outbuildings of Sam uel Beckwith, of Elisworth, were burned on Monday evening. Mr. Beckwith was awakened by the smoke, storied of the names written upon our military records; who calmly periled life where malignant diseases assumed their most repulsive and fatal forms, with an other stimulants to inspire them than their sense of

> sickly town, for over forty barrels of liquors were used there for medicinal purposes, last year. The Bath Times says that a married lady residing in Alton, who is in her seventeenth year, recently

The Hallowell Gazette says that already the coured on the Kennebec last winter has began to move southward. Nearly all the ice put up by private parties has been sold to the large dealers, who will ship it as fast as vessels can be had. It is estimated that it will require six hundred vessels to move off the

DEVASTATION BY FIRE IN NEW YORK. The telegraph has made frequent mention of fires raging during the past week in Sallivan, Delaware, Dutchess and Madison counties, New York, but no idea has been given in the dispatches of the vast extent and destructive haracter of these configrations. The following acsount of the ravages of the fires is furnished by a cor-

respondent of the New York World: "Usually these fires-which more or less occur every "Usually these fires—which more or less occur every spring—have been confined to districts of limited extent and value, but this spring they have ravaged thousands of acres of valuable woodland, destroying millions of trees and cords of cut wood, logs, ship joints and bark. The loss, so far as it has been ascertained, it estimated at over \$5,000,000, not one per cent of which is covered by insurance. For the most part the fires have been confined to the mountains, but have covered in their march an extent of territory one hundred miles in length. The Sullivan county forests nundred miles in length. The Sullivan county forest

1 The McFarland Richardson Tragedy. The New York Tribune of Wednesday last, contains a full statement from the pen of Mrs Albert D. Richardson, giving the history of her married life, the circumstances of her separation from McFarland her first husband, her acquaintance with Richardson, and other facts connected with the tragedy which has created so much excitement in the country. We give so much of the statement of Mrs. Richardson, as wil

put our readers in possession of the reasons which impelled her to seek separation from a brutal husband, and which, if true, are an ample justification of her reconduct under the circumstances in which she was placed. Mrs. Richardson says:

"Now, after I have waited in patience for a verdict of the newspapers. of the public and of a New York in Court and jury, I have decided that I will speak the first and last words I shall ever speak for myself. And this is what I mean to do: To write as exactly as I can the whole and simple truth to the minutest destail, reserving nothing and extenuating nothing. In doing this I neither ask nor expect sympathy or justail, reserving nothing and extenuating nothing. In doing this I neither ask nor expect sympathy or justice from the press or the public. I married Daniel McFarland in 1857. I was a girl of 19, born in Massachusetts, and educated in New England schools. I had been a teacher, and was just beginning to write a little for the press. Daniel McFarland was an Irishman of 37 or 38, who had received a partial course at Dartmouth College, and had, seven years before I knew him, been admitted to the Massachusetts bar. When I married him, he represented himself to be a search of the small cattle that were in a fair condition sept working even and miles could fee beed. There should cattle that were in a fair condition sept working even and mile cows during the warm weather. Sure a cold fee beed. There should cattle that were in a fair condition sept working even and mile cows during the warm weather. Sure a cold fee beed. There should cattle that were in a fair condition sept working even and mile cows during the warm weather. Sure a cold fee beed. There are but a few cattle sold for storae except working even and mile cows during the warm weather. Sure a cold fee beed. There are but a few cattle sold for storae except working even and mile cows during the warm weather. Sure a cold fee beed. There are but a few cattle sold for storae except working even and mile cows during the warm weather. Sure a few to the few feet beed. There are but a few cattle sold for storae except working even and mile cows during the warm weather. Sure and the could feet beed. There are but a few cattle sold for storae except working even and miles could feet beed. There are but a few cattle sold for storae except weathing even and miles cattle that were in a fair condition expet working even and miles cattle that were in a fair condition expet working even and miles cattle that were in a fair condition expet working even and miles cattle that were in a fair condition expet working even and miles cold of one from the proving few are but a few cat knew him, been admitted to the Massachussetts bar.
When I married him, he represented himself to be a
member of the bar in Madison, Wisconsin, with a
flourishing practice, brilliant political prospects, and a
possessed of property to the amount of from \$20,000 to \$30,000. He also professed to be a man of temperate habits, of the purest morals, and previous to my marriage, appeared neither intemperate nor brutal, nor profane. After marriage we went first to Madison, Wisconsin, being detained till Mr. McFarland could borrow money to continue his journey. We returned to New York in February, 1858, Mr. McFarland leaving his watch and chain in pawn at a Rochester hotel to pay his board bill." In less than three months after their marriage, Mrs. McFarland went home and for fourtern days did not hear from Rochester hotel to pay his board bill." In less than bree months after their marriage, Mrs. McFarland went home and for fourtern days did not hear from her husband, whom she left in New York. In answer to a telegram he came to Mr. Sage's, in New Hampshire, and then, for the first time, she had a suspicion much call for them hire, and then, for the first time, she had a suspicion that he might be intemperate. During the summer of 1858 Mrs. McFarland remained at her father's, of 1858 Mrs. McFarland remained at her father's, and in the fall returned to Brooklyn living with her husband in two or three hired rooms, and he here first began to come home intoxicated. "He would come home sober, bringing with him bottles called Scheidam Schnapps, containing a quart or so of vile liquor, and he would put them by his bedside and drink sometimes t. e whole before morning. When I begged him not to do so he said, 'His brain was on fire,' and that this made him sleep. \* \* \* As this was two or three months before my first child was born, and as all my seness were nervously acute, and as I was, also, as I believe, a woman of refined taste and feeling, his breath and whole body steaming with the vice liquor which he drank during these nights while I lay awake beside him, made him very obnoxious to me, so that when I had been married to him a year my affection for him was very much chilled—I might say nearly destroyed."

Mrs. Richardson then recites at length the story of her busband's increasing brutality and the poverty of their roving life among New York boarding houses and lodging rooms, her narrow and straitened circumstances, feeble health, and utterly deplorable condition. The narative proceeds:

"At Christmas, 1862, I was so anxious to have Percy with me, and I felt so hopeful of doing well during the winter with the dramatic readings which I had and in the fall returned to Brooklyn; living with her husband in two or three hired rooms, and he here first began to come home intoxicated. "He would come home

ing the winter with the dramatic readings which I had begun, that I sent Mr. McFarland on to New Hamp-Boston Market.

Boston Market. ing girl, that he kept loaded pistols, with which he would at any moment shoot me. One morning during this winter which I am now nearly all night in a drunken orgie, and had risen from bed in one of his worse tempers. I approached him as he stood by the mirror finishing his toilet, and began to say something soothing to prevent the ouc-burst of his ill temper, which I feared was soon coming, when he turned and struck me a blow across my face, which made me reel backward. From that time I took an entirely different course with him. When in one of these furies, I had shed a great many tears, under his cruelty, and had tried to reason with him, and had tried entreaties and persuasion; after this, whenever he was in one of his paroxysms, as he himself called them, I never moved nor spoke, but keep-ing perfectly self-controlled, as far as I could, I got quiet, always keeping my eye on him, because I al-ways fancied as the longer I looked steadily at him he ways fancied as the longer I looked steadily at him he would not do me any mortal violence. And I believe

now, as I believed then, that my life was saved by this silence and self-control. He has sometimes ap-proached me with his hands extended, the fingers bent like claws as if he were about to clutch my throat, and cried, 'How I should like to strangle you,' or, 'Your life is bound some time to end in tragedy,' or, 'Your blood will be on your own head,' and has, as ! think, been restrained because I simply looked at him, without raising a word. In these furies he would often seize and break anything which was at hand—lamps, glasses, mirrors and sometimes the heavier furniture of the room. Often he would rise from bed breakable, crashing about the unlighted room till it seemed to me there could be no pandemonium worse than that in which I lived; and all this he would do without explanation or even a pretext for complaint against me, and when I knew no more what excited him than a babe unborn. \* \* \* In the winter of 1863 and 1864 we were at Mr. Sinclair's, our neighbors. One night while there Mr. McFarland cume home so bruised and bleeding from some streat brawl (a common occurrence on his part,) that I was obliged to call on Mr. Sinclair for aid in getting him to bed. It was only two or three before the birth of my youngest child, or I should not have done so.

This event kept Mr. McFarland in his room for more than a week. This event kept Mr. McFarland in his room for more than a week.

"Un the evening of February 20, 1867," says Mrs. Richardson, "before going to the theatre, I secreted his razors, his pecket-knife, my seissors, and all articles I considered dangerous, as I frequently did on such occasions, and left him; but when I came home he was still raging. He frequently made threats of commiting suicide, going out of doors with that a committed the second of the second of

still raging. He frequently made threats of commit-ting suicide, going out of doors with that avowed pur-pose. On this constion, about midnight, he bade me still raging. He frequently made threats of committing suicide, going out of doors with that awowed purpose. On this occasion, about midnight, he bade me an unusually solemn 'eternal farewell,' and told me that this time he was certainly going out to destroy himself. He had done this so many timea that I said nothing and made no effort to detain him. 'At the door he hesistated, and asked if I had nothing to say in their last parting. I said, 'I can only say that I am hopelessly sorry for you.' He went out and in a few moments returned, as I knew he would cooled and sobered by the cold night air, and then, it being nearly morning, as mildly and firmly as I possibly could, I should leave him forever; that I had borne with patience with him. I told him decidedly that I should leave him forever; that I had borne with patience with him, that he had made my life miserable, and had often put me in great dread of my life; that by his outrageous conduct for the two days past, and by the language he had used when he had found me at Mr. Richardson's door, he had added the last drop to my cup of endurance, and that I should go away from him at once. On this he groveled at my frest in the most abject penitence. He wept sobbed and begged of me to forgive him. He confessed that he had wrouged me, and that no woman would have borne with him as I had, and about daylight went to sleep exhausted. The next morning I did not allude to my purpose, but a fire receing him leave the house for Mr. McEirath's office, I went to Mr. Sinclair's and placed myself me of fore, and never afterward saw Mr. McFarland, except once or twice in the presence of others."

Mr. Richardson then passes to a statement of her Mr. Richardson then passes to a statement of her Mr. Richardson then passes to a statement of her Mr. Richardson then passes to a statement of her Mr. Richardson then passes to a statement of her Mr. Richardson then passes to a statement of her Mr. Richardson then passes to a statement of her Mr. Richardson then passes to a statement o

Mrs. Richardson then passes to a statement of her acquaintance with Richardson, which, before his coming to room at the same house in Amity street, had ben very light and formal. "There was never," she says, "prior to my leaving MoFarland, a wor", or even a look, passed between us which I should not be glad, now, if all the world had seen and heard. The evening after the separation took place Mr. Richardson called at Mr. Sinclair's, and stysed an hour or two with the family. When he arcse to leave, I went to the door to say what I could not say before the others, that he had been very, very good to me, that I never that he had been very, very good to me, that I never the had been very, very good to me, that I never the had been very, very good to me, that I never the had been very, very good to me, that I never the had been very, very good to me, that I never the had been very, very good to me, that I never the had been very, very good to me, that I never the had been very, very good to me, that I never the had been very, very good to me, that I never the had been very, very good to me, that I never the had been very, very good to me, that I never the had been very, very good to me, that I never the had been very, very good to me, that I never the had been very, very good to me, that I never the had been very the that God would surely bless him out that God would surely bless him arket teams.—Basgor Whis. oalled at Mr. Sindsit's, and stayed an hour or two with the family. When he areas to leave, I went to the door to say what I could not say before the others, that he had been very, very good to me, that I never could repay him, but that God would surely bless him for it. At this, Mr. Riobardson, still holding my hand, which I had given him to say Good by, stooped down, and speaking in a lower tone, said these words: 'I wish you to remember, my child, that any responsibility you choose to give me in any possible future I shall be very glad to take.' I think those were his exact words, and with this he went away, without a single word being spoken by either of us.''

The Wages of Salkous. One of the reasons why American ships cannot compete with foreigners in the single word being spoken by either of us.''

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The Markets.

Special Report to the Maine Farmer v International Telegraph Company

Cattle Markets.

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD WEDNESDAY, May 18, 1870.
Week, 1668 cattle, 2385 sheep and lambs, 4650
Last week 1714cattle, 5305 sheep and lambs, WEDNESDAY, May 18. 1870.

1000 yeals.

Scaves per hundred pounds, the total weight of a nod dressed heef Extra quality, \$13 75@14 00; y, \$12 75@12 50; Eccond quality, \$12 25 @12 20; y, \$11 25 @12 00. Peorest grades cows, bulls, &c, pilo 26.

Rayra, \$250,6200, Ordinary, 150,62220, stores, 750,7140 per pair There were but a few works in market, and a light demand for them.

10 Owes. Boat of the cowe offered for sain are of an ordinate. Prices range from \$40 to 110, per head.

10 Description of the small cattle that were in a fair condition do for best. There are but a few cattle sold for storas excepting same and miles cowe during the warm weather.

12 A LANIES—EXTR and selections, \$5,50 4010., ordinary

There were more westers cattle in but not so many from the northern States and Conada, as there were less week, Priors ordinary grade in comparison teathe whole numbers. We do not think that the stock was so good as that of host week. Some of the best jots were sold at 18 ets. per pound, 28 to 30 per ct. shrinkage, but the large po rtion of cattle sales ranged from 124 to 134 ct. per pound.

SALES OF MAINE CATTLE. H. E. Merriman sold 6 cattle at 7 cts \$7 fb, live weight aver-

Wool Market.

Bosroz, Wednesday, May 18, 1870.

Boston Market.

New York Market.

o6 @ 1,12.
 Oats—are lower—sales 135,000 bushels—State 68 @ 71.
 Beof steady—New plain, \$11 00 a15 00; new extra do, \$16 00

8 18 00.
Pork dull—new mess 29.87 @ 30,00; prime 20,00 a 23 50.
Lard—steam rendered 16; @ 16;; kettle 16; a 17.
Butter steady—Ohio 14 a 30; Etnic 20 a 38.
Rico—Carolina. 6; @ 7;
Sugar—Muscovado 9; a 10.

Gold and Stock Market.

Money easy to-lay at 4 a 5 per cent. on call.

American gold clo-ed at 1147 g 115.

Government Securities closed at the following quotations:

Unsted States States (compons) 1881,

do 5-20s do 1863, (Jan. and July) 1144 1149 1144 112 93 Curency Sixes
Central Pacific Bonds,
Union Pacific, 1st mortgage,

in these uncontrollable fits of passion, tearing away all the bed clothing, tearing in shreds his own night clothing, throwing anything he could find which was breakable, crashing about the unlighted room till it seemed to me there could be no pandemonium worse than that in which I lived; and all this he would do CHESSE-15 #9 18c.

Bangor Produce Market

ing been rejected, the fillibustering programme was inaugurated in motions for a call of the House fo'ing been rejected, the fillibustering programme was inaugurated in motions for a call of the House foilewed by motions to adjourn until Thursday and to excuse members from a vote; on all of which the jeas and nays were ordered.

and nays were ordered.

The yeas and nays having been called fourteen the Cambria, returned to Cowes about two hours later. The yeas and no compromise being suggested or probable, Mr. Wheeler of New York moved an adjournment, London, May 12. In the House of Commons, Sir London, May 12. In the House of his intention to

which was agreed to.

Wednesday, May 11.

Senete. A bill to furnish artificial limbs to disabled soldiers was passed.

Mr. Coakling introduced a bill to aid in the re-establishment and developing of commercial intercourse and for carrying the mails between the United States and countries on the west coast of South America. It fixes the subsidy between New York and Panama and other ports on the Pacific and Valparaises \$25,000 per voyage. The contract is to run twelve years, and the twenty-four round trips are to be made annually.

London, May 12. In the House of Commons, Sir John J. Padington gave notice of his intention to preve an inqurity into the loss of the City of Boston.

Mr. Bouveric moved that the consideration of the bill allowing women to vote be postponed six months. After debate, the House divided on the motion to post-pone, which was agreed to by 126 majority, which is a virtual defeat of the bill. It was received with loud cheering.

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London, May 12.

twenty-four round trips are to be made annually.

The Senate then took the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, and in Committee of the Whole an amendment was proposed appropriating \$500,000 for a new building for the State Department, and adopted—41 to 15. A further amendment to enlarge the Capital grounds by incorporating two additional squares on the e st side at an estimated cost of a fraction over \$500,000 was also agreed to without division.

House. The bill appropriating \$500,000 to supply the deficiencies in the appropriation for compensation and mileage of members for the year ending June 30, 1870, was passed. The House then proceeded to the consideration of

the Northern Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. Wheeler stated that the bill gave no aditional land to the company, only making up to it the de-ficiencies caused by Government sales from the orignal grant in 1864. It had been on the files of the al grant in 1864. It had been on the lifes of the House since January, and had been fully considered and approved by every member of the Pacific Rail-road Committee except one, Mr. Buffington, of Massaroad Committee except one, Mr. Buffington, One, Mr. Bu

the pension war passed as it came from the committee.

It requires the pension agents to prepare quarterly youchers for pensions and direct the same to their post office address, and have them executed and returned to the agency, on the receipt of which properly executed piecks for the amount of the pension are to pension are t turned to the agency, on the receipt of which properly turned to the agency, on the receipt of which properly executed checks for the amount of the pension are to be transmitted to the pensioner by mail, pensions to be transmitted to the pensio

be transmitted to the pensioner by mail, pensions to be payable in March, June, September and December.

FRIDAY, May 13th.

Senate. Mr. Sumner introduced a bill supplementary to the civil rights act. He stated in explanation that it proposed to secure equal rights on railroads, steamboats, public conveyances, hotels, licensed theaters and houses of public entertainment, schools and institutions of 1 arning authorized by law, church institutions and cemetery associations incorporated by National or state authority; also, on juries and courts, National and State. The penalties attached to the violation of the act are the payment of \$500 to the person agrieved, and imprisonment and a further fine of from \$500 to \$1,000, and corporations so guilty shall forfeit their charter. When the bill became a law he knew of n thing further to be done in the way of legislation for the security of equal rights in the result of the day to the army which contains a letter from the Emporor. It says: "Such abused and explained to the violation for the security of equal rights in the result of the army has never been shaken." The bill for the relief of widows and orphans of the officers, sailors and mariners of the United States Steamship Onedia, allowing twelve months, pay, according to rank, from the loss of the vessel, and was according to rank, from the loss of the vessel, and was according to rank, from the loss of the vessel, and was according to rank, from the loss of the vessel, and was according to rank, from the loss of the vessel, and was according to rank, from the loss of the vessel, and was according to rank, from the loss of the vessel, and was according to rank, from the loss of the vessel, and was according to rank, from the loss of the vessel, and was according to rank, from the loss of the vessel, and was according to rank, from the loss of the vessel, and was according to rank, from the loss of the vessel, and was according to rank, from the loss of the vessel, and was according to rank, from the loss of the vess

entitled to same pay as that received by all other clerks in the class to which they are appointed.

House A bill for pensions to the children of Commander Williams of the Onedia, was reported on adversals.

last, to modify and reduce into one all the bulk. From present appearances and from the condition of the business it was not probable that the bill could be disposed of in its entire falness this session. The Committee on Ways and Means had therefore come to the conclusion to divide the matter of that large bill on internal taxation into three bills, and to ask successively the action of the House upon them. The Company of the House upon them. The Company of the House upon them. conclusion to divide the matter of that large bill on internal taxation into three bills, and to ask successively the action of the House upon them. The Committee proposed in the first place to modify, and to a great extent repeal all the internal taxation laws of the country with the exception of the tax on fermented liquors, tobacco and segars; then the Committee would report a bill relating to those articles and then report a general bill relating to the organization of the internal revenue department. The bill which he now offered was the first of those. It repealed in the properties of the control of the cont the internal revenue department. The bill which he now offered was the first of those. It repealed all taxes on legacies and successions which last year produced \$2,434,508; all taxes on the gross receipts of railroad and insurance companies and other corporations and all kinds of business with the exception of lotteries, theatres and places of public amusements, &c. the whole of such taxes produced last year \$8,-444,210, and the reduction now proposed was estimated at \$6,109,617; and all the tax on sales was taken off except that assessed on dealers in liquors.

# Foreign News.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. Dispatches via. Atlantic Telegraph. ENGLAND.

Senate. The Vice President half before the Senate a memorial from the Grand Army of the Republic, asking that authority be given to send soldiers' pensions through the mails by the money order system. Mr. Williams from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill for the refunding of certain duttes imposed upon the importation of Russian hemp. The said duties being in violation of the treaty with Russia. Mr. Wilson, chairman of the Milliary Committee, called up the army bill. Mr. Ross moved to extend the time within which officers might apply to be discharged, from Oct. 1st, 1870, to Oct 1st, 1871.

Mr. Wilson indicated his consent to have the first section, reducing the army, stricken out, as a means of saving the bill.

Pending the vote on striking out the first section, the regular order, the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill, was resumed and discussed until the recess.

House. The Senate joint resolution was taken up authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds for the construction of its road and to secure the same by mortgage.

Mr. Fransworth of Illinos said that the opponents of the bill would not oppose dilatory motions if they were allowed one hour for debate, and if these amendances was a sisposed to fight the bill, as it was a big "job." Mr. Wheeler of New York, chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, and having charge of the bill, decland the proposed compromise.

The conditions submitted by Mr. Faransworth having both the start and by the time she was off Beachy Head and about fifty miles from the start. The signate proposed compromise.

The conditions submitted by Mr. Faransworth having both the start and by the time she was off Beachy Head and about fifty miles from the start, and thus had all the advantage at the start. The signal to go was given at 8 28 A. M. The Supho took the lead from the start and by the time she was off Beachy Head and about fifty miles from the starting point she was fully ten miles to windward of the Cambria, and the batheas

In the last race the Cambria showed bad form in her

PARIS, May 10 The La Liberte says that the Emperor intends to abrogate the decree banishing the members of the Bourbon and Orleans families. The same journal asks for complete freedom of the press as a result of the adoption of the Plebisoitum, and proves that after years of experience all the efforts against the

opposition of the press are powerless

The barricades have again been thrown up in the Faubourg de Temple, also in Belleville, and the troops are now operating against them. It is reported that Capt. La Fontaine, in command of one of the attacking columns, was wounded by a pistol shot.

3 A. M. All the barricades were taken by the troops about midnight, and by one o'clock this morning the Faubourg de Temple and Belleville were occu-

throughout the city.

The mittee except one, Mr. Buffington, of Massachusette.

The third reading of the bill was then rejected by a vote of 77 to 92. The bill was then ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Lynch, of Maine, chairman of the Select Committee on the decline of American commerce, reported a bill to revive the invigation and commercial interests of the United States and addressed the House in advocacy of it; after which the consideration of the theiff bill in Committee of the whole wis resumed.

Mr. Sherman gave notice of his intention to call up the bill to reduce taxation immediately after the Funding bill was disposed of.

The Army bill was then taken up and the pending motion to strike out the first section reducing the army, either on the active or retired list, from holding civil office. The bill passed as amended.

House. The morning hour was consumed in the consideration of the bill to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States.

At the evening session the bill to define the duties throughout the city, and the city last evening were much more serious than anticipated. The suthorities were forced to make a large display of military power to restore order. Bar-rioades were everted in the Belleville district and were stubborally defended by the rioters, though subsequently carried by the soldiers at the point of the bay-onet. Several were killed and wounded on both sides. Several were killed and wounded on both sides. Several were killed and wounded on both sides. The light of the rioters, though subsequently carried by the soldiers at the point of the bay-onet. Several were killed and wounded on both sides. The light of the rioters, though subsequently carried by the soldiers at the point of the bay-onet. Several were killed and wounded on both sides. During the night of the rioters, though subsequently carried by the soldiers at the point of the bay-onet. Several were killed and wounded on both sides. The light of the rioter ommercial interests of the United States.

At the evening session the bill to define the duties f pension agents and prescribing the mode of paying form the committee.

the officers, sailors and mariners of the United States
Steamship Onedia, allowing twelve months' pay, according to rank, from the loss of the vessel, and was
passed.

A bill was reported to suppress the drinking houses
and timling shaps in the District of Columbia, and
This afternoon the Emperor and Empress, in an
open carriage, visited quarters of the city which have
been the scene of disturbance for the last few days.
The total vote on the Plebiscitum stands: Yes, 7,-This afternoon the Emperor and Empress, in an open carriage, visited quarters of the city which have been the sale intoxicating liquors.

The legislative executive and the judicial appropriation bill was then proceeded with.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, proposed to substitute for the amendment one to authorize heads of departments to appoint competent female clerks who shall be entitled to same pay as that received by all other

wersely.

The bill directing the Secretary of State to sell \$190,000 of U. S. bonds belonging to the Japanese indemnity fund, and to pay the proceeds to Commander Winslow and the officers and men of the Kearsage engaged in the capture and destruction of the Alabama, and from which \$30,000, that was previously paid is to be deducted, was explained and defended by Mr. Hale of Me. and after some discussion was withdrawn to be reported in a new draft.

Monday, May 16.

SHAKING AND BUKNING.

It is not accessary to jurney from the tropics to Alaska i order to experiences the extremes of beat and cold. Thousands undergo all the inconveniences of this therm metrical change every day, as the case may be, without the tropics of moving over the threshold. What are they doing to expedite their return to a medium temperature?—to break the chills and banish the fever? Are they doing themselves with quinine, thereby imperiling the soundness of their bream and nervous system? Some of them are, no doubt, but not the majority of them, it is believed. The value of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a harmless and certain specific Monday, May 16.

Senate. Mr. Stewart submitted a bill for the enforcement of the provisions of the 14th amendment to the Constitution. Several amendments to the bill were offered and a long debate ensued.

House, Mr. Schenok of Ohio, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to reduce the internal revenue taxes and made explanations to the House.

He said there was now on the general calandar in Committee of the Whole, a bill reported in March last, to modify and reduce into one all the bills. From present appearances and from the condition of the madeing and servous systems? Some of them, is is believed. The value of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a harmless and certain specific or fever and ague is understood and appreciated in all parts of the country where intermittents provail. The residents of such coalities begin to take it early in the spring as a protection against the miasma by which they are surrounded; not all them, perhaps, for a blind adherence to error is the specialty of some people, but not the greater number. If there is any fixed fact in therapeutics, it is this: that the Bitters are a far better safeguard against all the varieties of periodic maladies produced by unwholesome exhalations than any drug or compound in the materia medica of the profession.

For Moth Patches, Freckles & Tan-USK "PERRY'S MOTH & PRECKLE LOTION."

The only Reliable and Harmless Remedy known to Select for removing brown discoloration from the Pace. Prepared to by Dr. P. U. PERRY, 49 Bond Sc., N. Y. Soldby Druggi

PIMPLES ON THE FACE.

POB Comodones, Brack-Heads, Flesh Worms or Grubs, Pimply Eruptions and Blotched disfigurations on the Face, use Perry's Cumedone & Pimple Remedy. Reliable, Harmioss, and contains no Lead Poison. Depot, 49 Bond St., N.Y. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

And this little thing is Beauty. What do we say is beautiful? A transparent complexion and a luxuriant head of hair. What will produce thee? Hagan's Magnotia Balm will make any tudy of thirty appear but twenty; and Lyon's Kathairon will keep every hair in its place, and make it grow like the April It prevents the hair from turning gray, eradicates Dandroff, and is the finest Hair Dressing in the world, and at only half the ordinary cost. Ring-marks, Moth patches, ect., don't forget the Magnotia Balm, ladies.

and taverns to \$10, if not excluding the rental value of \$500, and adding \$3 for eac \$100, for rental beyond \$500. The reduction thus made would amount to \$3,744,752. It modified the income tax so as to increase the exemption to \$1500, leaving the percentage the same as now, 5 per cent. This would effect a reduction of \$5,571,105.

After enumerating several other articles he moved in conclusion that the bill be printed and recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means with authority to report it at any time.

Mr. Dawes' motion, virtually postpouing the tariff bill indefinitely, was agreed to, 92 to 77.

The bill from the Judiciary Committee to enforce the provisions of the 16th amendment, was passed under suspension of the rules, 107 to 44, and the Basson then adjourned.

### Married.

In this city, 18th tests, by Rev. O. A. King, Daniel F. Steward to Mary F. Fisher, both of Augusta.

In this city, 18th Inst., by Rev. Dr. Bicker, Sewall B. Cross of Abie F. Minobell, both of Augusta.

In Hallowell 11th inst., by Rev. A. B. Orans, George A. College of Minobell, both of Augusta. ins to Theodora C. Elmes.

An Ne. Vassalboro, May 7th., by Rev. H. R. Hawes, Harrison I. Glidden to Miss Lothers J. Randall.
In Jefferson, 10th lost., Lowis A. Weeks to Mary B. Hutches, both of Jefferson. In No. Vassalboro, May 10th., by Rev. J. A. Varney, Charles I rowell to Hannah L. Fuller, both of Vassalboro. In China, May 14th , Augustus Baynes to Miss Merita Web-

tradley.

In Belfast, 8th lost., Henry H. Cunningham to Link M. Sweet.
In Weld, April 24d, by Rev. A. W. Cammings, Gorham Intehins to Mahala M. Piper, both of Weld.

In this city, May 18., Richard Crockett, aged 40 years.
In Sidney, April 30th., Nettle, daughter of David and Martha Dutton, aged 19 years 10 months
In Dixfield, May 21, Genera M. Torry, aged 24 years.
In So. Walpele, Mass.. April 29th., Asa Smith, formerly of Medfield, aged 93 years 2 months.
In Memphis, Tenn. May 4th., Marcus M. Small, formerly of Payette, aged 26 years 4 months.
In Parkman, 12th inst., Stephen Barton, aged 55 years 7 mos.
In Selms, Ala., Zebulon Butler, aged 63 ye rs.
In Foxoroft, 7th inst., L retta Brawn, aged 24 years.

HARNESSES & HARNESS GOODS Of every Description.

WE ARE STILL MANUFACTURING ALL CLASSES OF HARNESSES, Varying in Price from \$17.00 to \$100.00! Varying in Price from \$17.00 to \$100.00;

We do not keep any man's celebrated Harness, but having had nineteen years experience in manufacturing every variety of Harness Goods and the greater portion of that time for the pole of Augusta and vicinity, we will let the quality and worth of our goods rest upon their own merit.

As we keep a large number of workmen and consequently a larger stock and greater variety of manufactured work than any firm in our line in this city, we invite all in want of such goods to call before purchasing, bearing in mind that we keep no Harnesses manufactured by other firms for wholesale trade, but manufactures all our goods and warrant them to give astis-

COLLER & GARDINER, (Opposite Cony House) 143 Water Street, Aug

TRUNKS. on't pay two profits on your Trunks, but buy at the only place AT COLLER & GARDINER'S AUGUSTA TRUNK FACTORY!

RIGHOF THE "BIO TRUNK."

We manufacture all our Trunks, and as our retail trade in Augusta and neighboring towns is very large, we make them specially for that trade and w-trant them. They are no stop work, not oracked, and have good locks. We letter with initials and deliver in the city without extra charge. We also manufacture VALISES and CARPET BAGS of every style, and keep constantly on hand the largest and best stock of Ladies and Gents TRAVELLING BAGS, SHAWE ATER APS, &c., in the city, and sell them at SPECIE PRICES. The member the place,

SIGN OF THE "BIG TRUNK" - - - 143 WATER STREET, Opposite Cony House. COLLER'S GARDINER. AGENTS WANTED: \$100 to \$300 per moth-Clergymen, School Teachers. Smart. Young Men and Ladies wanted to Canvars for the New Book.

"OUR FATHER'S HOUSE," or,

THE UNWRITTEN WORD. By Daniel Marce, author of the popular 'Night Senes." This master in thought and language shows us untild riches and beauties in the Great House, with its Biooming flowers, Stading birds, Waving paims, Bolling clouds, Beautiful by Sacred mountains, Delightful rivers, Mighty oceans, Thundering voices, B saing heavens and Vast universe with countless beings in milions of words, and reads to us in each the Unwritten. Word. Rose-tinted paper, ornate engravings and superb binding. Send for circular, in which is a full description and universal commendations by the press, ministers and college professors. In the strongent possible language. ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO, 102 Main Street, Springfield, Mass. TO ORGANISTS !

A LONG-PELT NEED SUPPLIED. Clark's Short Voluntaries.

FOR THE Pipe, or Reed Organ.

Howe's Musical Month'y No. 10 contains:

Leben Waltzes, Faust.

Berlin Kinder " Keler jels Far, Far upon the Sea
Merchant's " Gung'l.

Rock the Cradie, John.

10 other pieces.

12 songs. usual price, 35 cis. each \$410. 3 sets of Waitzes,

75 cts. each \$225. 10 other pieces. 35 cts. each. \$3.59 Ex-75 cts. each \$2 25. 10 other pieces. 35 cts each. \$3.50 Extra fine paper, matched to bind with other first-class sheet music. Terms, \$1.00 per ansum in advance. Clubs of 7, \$18.00. Single Nos sent pust paid for 35 cts. Buck Nos. supplied. ELIAS HOWE, 103 Court St. Boston, and all Music and News Dealers.

MES. M. B. HODGES & Mas. A. WIGHT, having opened an extensive and spleudid assortment of Millinery and Vancy Goods, consisting of the latest and most approved styles of Bounets, Hats, dibbons, Laces, Flowers &c., aircady to supply their friends and patrons with spring and summer Millinery at lowest cash prices. They have also a large assortment of hu man hair at 10 per cent. lower than former prices and an extensive and varied assortment of Kid Gloves, among which s new and most desirable article, called, "the Scamless Glove" With many thanks for past lavors, they still hope for a share of public patronage. No 4 North's Block, Augusta, Me.

11 OW TO GET PATENTS

15 5, 330, 332, 550. Send for fall circuits, with testimonials and specimens of type and printers. O, WOODDS, Manopathers of type and printers and results of the latest and most desirable article, called, "the Scamless Glove" With many thanks for past lavors, they still hope for a share of public patronage. No 4 North's Block, Augusta, Me.

4 #24

11 OW TO GET PATENTS

Is FULLY EXPLAINED in a Pamphlet of 103 pages just is-ed by MUNN & CO, 37 Park Row, New York.

SENT FREE.

FERTILIZ

MUNA CO., Editors of the Scientific American, the best mechanical paper in the world (25 Yeans Expansace) have taken More PATENTS.—Paiceans, and examined More luventions, than any other sgency. Send sketch and description for opinion. NO CHARGE 7\*ecop21

1427 Washington Street, (Between Newton and Rutland.) The Bestin New England.

PREVENTITIVE...RESTORATIVE...LUXURIOUS!

\*ADIES-10 A M. to 1 P. M.
GENTLEMES-6 to 84 A. M., 2 to 9 P. M.,
and until 11 Wednesday and Saturday
evenings.

L. L. DEAN, M. D., Manager.
1m23

ottle of PLUID EXTRACE OF DANDELION, Yellow Dock, ties of healthful Root Beer. Farmers at home or in the field,
Clergymen, Mechanics, Lawyers, everybody will praise it on
trial Prepared only by H. & J. BREWSE, Springfield, Mass.
Sold by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

SHORT HORN BULL BRUTUS.

Caived March, 19th, 1870; color red with little whith. Fire Roan Duke, out of Bianca 6th, by Matadore 5002. Boan Duke was sired by 9th Duke of Thorodale, out of Rowens, price \$125. I shall keep for service at aw farm, Kenoebec Lad, got by Matadore 7. 7011, out of Waterville Lady, by Charlion, \$140. TEKNIS \$3.00 by the season, to be paid at time of service.

LEVIA. DOW.

Waterville, Eay 17, 1870.

BART.

At wholesale and retail, at Boston prices.

Gardiner, April, 1870.

Waterville, Eay 17, 1810.

ZENNEBEC COUNTY...In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of May, 1870.

Andrew P Batchelder, Guardian of George A Batchelder, Fanny M. Batchelder, Guardian of George A Batchelder, Isaid Gunty minors, having petitioned fir license to sell the following real estate of said wards. the process to be placed on interest, vis.: All the interest of said wards in a parcel of land at Winthrop rilings, bounded west by the mill stream; south by land of E. M. Clark: north by land of A. P. Batchelder, and east by Green street:

Onderson, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of June cext, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaperprinted in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not

how cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

Winslow, Sept. 7th, 1869.

CHANDLER'S HORSE HOE.

Attest: J. Burton, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of May, 1870.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of Susan K. Cook, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERNO, That noticetheroof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of June next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all pussons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

Attest: J. Burton, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY....... Probate Court at ELLING LOW.

Attest: 3. Burrow, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of CHABLES E BAILEY, late of Augusta. In the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has under taken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for self-emest; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to May 9, 1870.

24\* FRANCES O BAILEY.

COALS COALSE SALVAGREE

This certifies that the subscriber OHAS. F. ROUNDY, hereby give my son HORACE F. ROUNDY. his time to act and trade for h meet, and that I shall not claim any of his rearnings or pay any debts of his contracting from this date. HORACE F ROUNDY. Witness, O. W. SAWYEE. Kondall's Mills, May 16, 187. SEA MOSS, PARINED T TILL SOLL

UGUSTA SAVINGS BANK.

Organized in 1848. THOMAS LAMBARD, ARTEMAS LIBBEY, JAMES W NORTH, WM. S. BADGER, SAMUEL TITCOMB.

Amount of deposits received from May 1st, 1869, to May 1st, 1870, \$472,315,34
Amount of deposits May 1st, 1870, \$843,498,57 Deposits received daily from 0 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 25 to 45 P. M.

Interest on deposits will hereafter commence on the first day of saca menta, rext succeeding the day of deposit.

Depositors may at any time born, w money from the Bank on a piedge of their Bank-book.

The net earnings of the Bank are divided among the depositors remi-annually (August 1 and February 1) and if not called for, are put on interest like an original deposit, thus making compound interest semi-annually

Dividents will not be less than at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

Deposits may be withdrawn on any day during Bank hours.

It is not necessary that a person desiring to make a deposit, should come to the Bank. When not convenient to come in person, money may be forwarded by any friend, or by express, and a Bank-book may be returned in the same manner.

Office in SAVINGS BANK BUILDING. No. 174 Water street.

> WM. R. SMITH, Tre urer. JERRARD'S CIRCULAR.

giving full descriptions of IFALIAN
BEES, their superiority over the common kind, price, &c., together with aninute directions for Ralianising common bees, raising queens, transferring
bees and combs from common to morable comb hives ac., &c., sent free to any one. Address & W.
P. JERRARD, Plymouth, Mc. A FARM FOR SALE, The farm of B. Pettengill, one mile from the Bridge on the River road, containing 40 acres of the best land, good buildings, good orchard and weedlot, and in all respects one of the best farms in Augusta.—If health the only motive for selling. Call at the premises, or on G. W. Jones.

May 11, 1870.

B. PETTENGULL.

THE CELEBRATED THAS and COFFERS, sold by the PACIFIC BAILROAD TEA

00 , 10 Boylston St., Boston, and for sale by their Agent, S. M. MORSE, Waldoboro, Me. NEW FIRM,

WILLIAMSON & GREENWOOD (Successors to M. G. BROOKS,) DEALERS IN Stoves, Furnaces & Hardware,

AGENTS FOR RICHMOND'S CELEBR TED PORTABLE RANGE, RICHMOND HANGING DOME COAL FURNACE. Also all the most approved Stoves in the market

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Kerosene Lamps and Lanterns Repaired. O. WILLIAMSON. CHAS GREEN WOOD, Late Wyman & Williamson. 3m18 Late of Farmington MPROVE YOUR SEED.

Genuine Imported Hungarian Seed GRAINS.

These Seeds are carefully selected and warranted to be as rep-SAVE YOUR SEED FROM VERMIN AND BIRDS.

Lausings' Patent improved Mode of Preparing Seeds. This patent powder protects all kinds of Seeds, from vermis and birds and Sertilizers after planting, and costs \$2 per pound, which is swillcient for two bushess of seed. State, County, and Town rights for sale. Sent by Express to all parts of the country on receipt of price.

AARON MASKER, Perth Amboy, N. J. 3m12 TO FARMERS.

Sanborn's Independant SPRING TOOTH HORSE RAKE.

Designed chiefly as Opening Voluntaries and responses, for delicate and expressive stop. Easty AND PLEASING. Solected and Arranged by Wm. H. Ciarke, Author of the "New Method for Read Organs." Paloe in boards, \$1.50. Sent Method for Read Organs." Paloe in boards, \$1.50. Sent OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boaton. CHAS. H. DITSON, New York.

CHAS. H. DITSON, New York.

Sp. 95 OF NEW SHEET MUSIC 35 Cts. Howe's Musical Monthly No. 10 contains:

Howe's Musical Monthly No. 10 contains:

Leben Waltzes, Faist.

Lisaw Essul Islang Kate.

Far noon the Sea.

Far noon the Sea.

SPHING IUUI H HUMSE MARE,

Is in the market this year. Will you take pains to look at it before purchasing. We are eatisfied you will use it istead of any other, as it possesses the best qualities of all other Rakes combined. It works on uneven surfaces; lightness of draft, combined. It works on uneve



best and cheapest press ever made, with which to 10 YOUROWN
PRINTING, and is second to sone for the use of General Job
Printers. Incomparably the best present that could be made to a boy or girl. Prices of Presses, 515, 530, 520, 550. Send for the printers of the printers of type and printers.

FERTILIZER.

RICHARD ROBINS, No. 2, Pearl St Boston, Mass. \*.\*AGENTS WANTED in central localities to sell the above, o whom a liberal commission will be paid.

1y 43

THE WILLIAMSON WHIFFLETREES. For Double Teams. THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND best, weight only about half as much as the ordinary rigging. Horses cannot get over the traces. Horses never have sore shoulders that work on this whifflietree. For sale only by WHITTEMORE, BELTHER & CO., Si Merchant's Row, Boston. Sole Agents for New England.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS. RENDALL & WHITNEY,

Having received their importations of Seeds from Europe, are prepared to fill all orders, large or small, For every Description of Vegetable and Fipwer Seeds,

Either Imported or Home grown, at lowest prices. Sent by
mail when requested, at the rate of two cents per quarter pound.

Catalogues sent free when requested.

Portland, Feb. 21, 1870.

Sm12

TIMOTHY SEED, WESTERN AND

At wholesale and retail, at Boston prices.

Gardiner, April, 1870.

BARTLET! & WOOD.

of about 30 acres, situated in Winslow on the River road, three miles from Waterville; it is of easy tillage, free from stones and well adapted to orchardeng and small fruits, there is a young and thrifty orchard now growing upon the place of some 75 trees mostly grafted; water is abundant and excellent; it cuts about 15 tons of hay and is adapted to raising grass; the house is a small but neat cottage nearly new; is heart in a very good one some 44 fort sumars. Price 315 00

nterested may Augusta, and na should not windle with 18 a very good one, some 48 feet square. Price, \$1.5 GEO. L. BALLAN Winslow, Sept. 7th, 1869.

BITTER BUT GOOD. CALLON YOUR

OR FISH GUANO, COBUAN 4 FAUGHT.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

Turning or Tedding Hay.

Out of Repair.

BURT'S SELF-ADJUSTING

HORSE HAY RAKE,

ation Unequalled.

TRIUMPHANT.

PERFECTION.

We would also say that we have received the General Agent or central Maine for the

BLAKE & ALDEN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,

AT THE OLD STAND, No. 59 Brattle Street, BOSTON, MASS.

(Established 1820.)

We are offering to the public all our goods, at prices to con-ferm to the times, and invite the attention of all who are in want of good furniture at low prices, to examine our stock, which is of the

LATEST AND NEWEST STYLES,

CHAMBER SETS,

GRECIAN PARLOR SETS

In Plush, Terry, Brocatelle. &c.

C. P. KIMBALL & LARKIN,

WARE-ROOMS, Congress Street, corner of Preble House,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

ELEGANT CARRIAGES

ROAD WAGONS!

Children's Carriages!

Keepa great variety for sale Wholesale and Retail, very low CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. 4x\*23

Miss Turner has secured the assistance of Miss Kal och, (for orly at M. P. Seele's and feels confident that she can suit a both in regard to taste and prices. Remember the place,

Up stairs, and directly opposite the Cony Houre.
4-21 MISS V. TURNER, Augusta.

ALBERT COLBY, Practical Farmer and Hop Culturist, has extensive vineyards at Andover, Oxford County, Maine, and will sell hope by the pound or by the ton; also, hop roots, with printed directions for their cultivacies in buildings, in gardens, and in Selds. Pres circulars sent to any address, on the roceipt of a three cent stamp.

MISS TURNER'S

LADIES, call and see

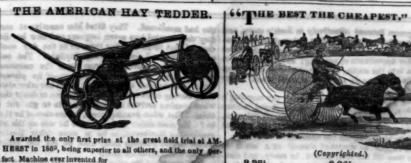
CARRIAGES:

Tools &c. Kendall's Mills, Me., May 9th, 1870.

Black Walnut,

For Simplicity, Durability and erse of Op

The best Metallic Tooth Horse Rake in the market.



2.264 2.29 GILBRETH KNOX.

Believing this herse to be one of the most valuable Stallion the sountry. I have concluded to advertise him at my stable. Hay out, cured, and stored in the barn in one day; avoiding nage from storms and sadden showers. The v Crop very much improved. quality of the flay Crop very much impre KENDALUS MILLS, ME. LIGHT, SIMPLE, DURABLE, AND CANNOT GET

LOOK AT HIS RECORD—when only seven years old, and sever filted for a trotting season:

FIRST PRIZE of the New England Agricultural Society, 1869, when Parkey Tradition, Middlen. LOOK AT hits RECORD—when only seven years old, and never fitted for a trotting season:

FIRST PRIZE of the New England Agricultural Society, 1869, for the Fautest Pretiting Stallion.

FIRST MAGE of the New England Wair, 1809, for Best Stallion with Progenty.

In class for Stallions under eight years old, there were twenty-one entries, eighteen of which withdrew, and those that trotted were easily beaten in straight heats.

He won the three races in which he was entered, and troated the fastest time made at the New England Fair.

FIRST PRIZE Maine State Fair at Portland, 1868. He troited the fastest time at that Fair—distanced ten horses in his first race, and did not make a break in either race. In the Stallion race, all withdrew, leaving him alone.

He made the fastest time at the Riverside Fall Races, 1869; and he also trotted the fastest record made at the Narragament Fall Races, 1869, excepting these by "Lady Thornes" and "Geo. Palmer." In the 2 33 race, at this Park, there were fourteen entries—"Rubber Ben?" drew the pole, "Twang" the second position, and my horse the ninth, placing two rows of horses front of him. He passed all but Twang, who wen the fast heat by a neck, in 2 284. Of course my horse really troited faster than that time, from the fact of his having in start behind.

Second heat my horse won in 2 284, and has the record of trotting his beet half in 1.104, and best quarter in this heat in 344 seconds, without a break, although hindered by a combination to save their bets.

Third heat, my horse won in 2 294.

In this race, while scoring for a start, his su'ky was overturned, and in rightine it while under speed, he get away; the break from his trot, but after trotting hearly a half mile very fast, missing his driver, gradually stopped, and after looking around a number of times, turned about and came back to those these from his trot, but after trotting nearly a half mile very fast, missing his driver, gradually stopped, and after looking around a number of times, turned about and came back t THE PERRY GOLD MEDAL MOWER, Before the New England Agricultural Society three years in succession, 1865, 1867, 1865. And again in 1863, at the great field trial at Amberst, awarded the only first prize Gold Medal.

Triamphant everywhere, Durable, Light Draft, Cutting the grass in the very best manner, Burt's Rocky Mountain WOOD TEETH WHEEL HORSE RAKE,

Gathers the Hay pure and clean. Teeth independent, and by a new device, all breakage avoided: operation very easy, weight f driver balancing the Bake. Made only by AMES PLOW COMPANY. QUINCY HALL, Boston. HE IS PERFECTLY HEALTHY AND SOUND. Send for illustrated circular. TERMS---\$100, \$75, \$35. REST OF ALL. And for warrant at one hundred, twenty-five dollars will be required in cash or satisfactory note, in advance, and not to be returned; and a satisfactory conditional note for the balance.

"Glibreth Knoxs' Club Rates." A club of five or more from any one town (by the warraw) and all paying twenty-five deliars in advance at one time, and not no be returned, will be required to pay fifty deliars more each, when with teal.

A c'ub of five or more from any one town (by the season) all paid for in advance at one time fifty deliars each. And ten deliars allowed to the person getting up the club. Bring good mares, and b-eed the best

For further particulars of pedigree and terms, please and for a circular. circular.

To those wishing to purchase his stock, I will render any as-Isistance I can
I also have at my stables the young Stallions "KNOX-THEM-ALL" and "MAINE HAMBLETONIAN."
J. H. GILBRETH.
13

A"GEN. KNOX."

The manufacturers of the American Mower having met with such unparalled success their first season, have largely increased their facilities for manufacturing, and would respectfully an-nuance to the This well known Stallion will make the This well known Stallion will make the season, commencing May let, at his old quature in NORTH VASSALBORD', under the care of LOKING UROSBY, his former groom. Mr. Crosby is authorized to pursue the same course as has been a topted heretofore towards patrons who have jost feels, and have paid for service. FARMEES OF MAINE. that they are prepared to supply them with the only machine which received a first prize, (Gold Melai) and credit of doing perfect work, from a unaulmous committee of twelve, at the Amherst trial, in competition with twenty-nice others. Some of the reasons why the American Mower received the much ment they then the series of the present of the prese I shall reduce the terms for service to

whom received a first pris. (Gold Metal) and credit of doing perfect work, from a manimous committee of twelve, at the Amherst trial, in competition with twenty-nice others.

Some of the reasons why the American flower received the much more importantsward of perfect work over all others are, lst. It has the largest wheels.

It has the largest wheels.

It has the largest wheels.

It is the most easily managed, being much easier for driver and horses.

It is the most easily managed, being much easier for driver and horses.

It is the most easily managed, being much easier for driver and horses.

It is the most easily managed, being much easier for driver and horses.

It is the safest.

Sometiling New.

The Pitman red, works directly through to the off driving wheel.

Local Agents will be appointed in every town, by GRALD & LLEN, Kendall's Milis General Agents for Central Maine, whe side the off them last season, and did not receive a machine till the 20th of June, and could have sold as many more if they could have got them.

"ANNFIELD." The thoroughbred horse Annield, bred in England by Mr. Hueston, the netes stock breeder, will a and for service at the stables formerly occupied by T. S. LaNG North Fassabore's Passan to commence May 1st, and end Aug. 1st.

PEDIGREE—Annield was by Confessor General, dam Engenie. (Stud Book, vol. 10, p. 407.) Eugenie, Annield 6 dam, was bred by Lord Waterford, in 1856, got by Barbarian. Engene's dam Allegretts by St. Luke, out of Alba by Danby. Annield was a successful winner and was schoted by the sful winner and was schooled by the road less Nova Scot a Governmen

Nova Scot a Government out of the successful runners of Fig.
Ind to improve the stock of the Provinces, they paying \$2,500
in gold for him.

Annifeld stands 16 hands high, will weigh about 1.100 pounds
when not in training; is bay, with black marks and points I have never off ped a horse to the public so veil adapted to breed carriage horses, genth men's horses and pairs. He has no preten-ions as a trotter, having never been harnessed. His colts

FARM FOR SALE. dams of fast animals, so much needed to enable us to compete successfully with other States TERMS-\$10 FOR SEASON SERVICE; \$15 TO WARRANT.

Pasturage at \$1 per week. No risk taken.

which is the simplest, neatest and chespest machine ever offered for sale. It is constructed of the very best materials, and he got a cog wheel in sight, perfectly safe, light raft, and easily managed. And best of all, the two Horse Machine sells for one hundred dollars

Please send for discriptive pamphlet with prices. GER 4LD & ALLEN, dealers in Hardware, Paints, Oils and Farming Tools &c. FEARNAUGHT-STALLION. MINOKEN BOY. MINOKEN BOY is a son of the celebrated stallion FEARNAUGHT,
the Winner of the Ten Thousand Dollar pu

Augusta, March 21, 1870.

at Buffale, in 1868; Time 2:23 with standing start;

also half brother to Fearnaught. Jr., who won the four year-old purse at Providence in Sept. 1860, contending with the best colts in the country of his age; time 2:40.

\*\*PIINOHEN BOY\*\*

is bright sorrel color, 5 years old, stands 15 hands, 3 inches, weight 1939 pounds; has never been trained but three weeks, and then showed 2:40 with case. At the New England fair at Portland 'ast fall, he was awarded the third premium for best stallion from 5 years old to 8; contending with stallions 7 and 8 years old. Be was pronounced by good judges to be the best colt shown at the Fair.

MINOKEN BOY will make the season of 1870, at the stable of MINOKEN BOY will make the season of 1870, at the stable of Hiram Reed. Wiothrop St., Augusta, commencing May lat and coding Sept 1st. TERMS—\$25,00 to warrant, \$20.00 to season, \$45,00 to sincle leap.

Augusta, May 1st 1870.

FEARNAUGHT, JR., The Fastest and best Stallion of his

Chestnut, Ash, and Painted nge in the World.
will serve a limited number of mares at the Augusta Riding Park this Season.
FEARNAUGHTJR., trotted six matches, and the Woodruff take, winning them all; the total amount won was stake, winning them all; the total amount won was

Nine Thousand Two Hundred Delines.

Age is 5 years the 6th day of May. Pedigree—FEARNAUGHT
Abdalah mare. The owner of this Stallion has refused an offer
of tourteen thousand dollars for him this winter; also, three of
his horse brothers two years old in June, have been sold for
nine thousand dollars—any one of them can show a three-mintute step in sligle or double harness.

TERMS - \$100, \$50, the first service \$50, when the mare
proves in foal Good pasturage for mares. All mares at the risk
of the owner. ether with a large assortment of furniture usually found in a t-class establishment. SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES and FEATHERS constantly n hand. 2m22

AUGUSTA RIDING PARK, AUGUSTA, ME. April, 5th 1870.

E. L. NOROROSS.

4m18 "BLACK SULTAN."

(By Gen. Knoz—Dam, a fast trotting Messenger Mare.

This well known Stallion will be kept for service at the stable of the subscriber in PLYMOUTH, till the 15th of June next, at \$25 to warrant; after that time at the stable of P.S. PALMER, BANGOR, at \$35 to warrant, ten dollars to be paid before service and not to be returned, balance in conditional note on nine months, with interest—interest deducted if paid within seven months of service.

months, with interest—interest deducted if paid within seven months of service.

Bultan is nine years old, color black, s'ands 16 hands 2½ inches, weighs 1200 pounds, and is a horse of remarkable symmetry and immense power, is perfectly sound and kind. Though never having had a season's training, being kept for stock, yet he trotted a half mile at the New England Fair last fall, in 1.16 being the first time he was harnessed to a sulky for a year; ten days from that time he trotted a full mile on the Bangor track (which was in poor conditior) in 2.34, making the half in 1.15½, and quarter at the rate of 2 26. His colts are very promising, and some of them fast. Seventeen hundred dollars has been offered for a three-year-old of his get.

Pasturing \$4,60 per week—no risk taken.

CLARENDON BUTMAN.

Plymouth, Me., March 21, 1870.

LOW-PRICED CARRIAGES.

sult expressly for us in Philadelphia, New Haven, and Mass, pressle at the very lowest rates. Express, Grecers, and Business Wogous on sold with the will get precisely that they bargain for.

We make a specialty of GEN. BURNSIDE

By Gen. McClellan,

His Dam a Messenger Mare by old Eaton.

This enlebrated Drew horse is 7 years old, is a bright chest-nut, stands 15 1-2 hands high, and weighs 1000 pounds. For beauty of style and freedom of action, is unsurpassed. His usual walking goit is 4 1-2 miles per hour, and he trots his mile in less than 3 minutes without training. Commencing May 23d, as follows:

MONDAYS, at Sanbatmsville; TUESDAYS, at Litchfield Corner; WEDNESDAYS and THURBDAYS, at the Stable of Issae Witson, Bowdeinham; FRIDAYS, at Richmond Corner; and SATURDAYS, at D. A. Piukham's Stable, Monmouth. TERMS -- \$15 to Warrant, \$10 the Scason, \$3 single Service Monmouth, May 4th, 1870. SUMNER. BEALE.

ALBERT COLBY, Practical Farmer and Hop Outturist, has extensive vineyards at Andever, Oxford County, Maine, and will sell hops by the pound or by the ten; also, hop roots, with printed directions for their cultivation in buildings, in gardens, and in fields. Free circulars sent to any address, on the receipt of three cent stamp.

STATE PENSIONS.

THE COMMITTEE ON STATE PENSIONS for Augusta will be in session at the Adderman's Room, at 2 o'clock F. M. on Wednesday, May 44b, and at the same hour on every succeeding Wednesday, May 44b, and at the same hour on every succeeding Wednesday during the month.

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THE COMMITTEE ON STATE PENSIONS for Augusta will be in session at the Adderman's Room, at 2 o'clock F. M. on Wednesday, May 44b, and at the same hour on every succeeding Wednesday during the month.

STATE PENSIONS.

THE COMMITTEE ON STATE PENSIONS for Augusta will be for the veteran stud groom HORATIO STAPLES. Govern the stable of the veteran stud groom HORATIO STAPLES. Govern the stable of the veteran stud groom HORATIO STAPLES. Govern the stable of the veteran stud groom HORATIO STAPLES. Govern the stable of the veteran stud groom HORATIO STAPLES. Govern the stable of the veteran stud groom HORATIO STAPLES. Govern the stable of the veteran stud groom HORATIO STAPLES. Govern the stable of the veteran stud groom HORATIO STAPLES. Govern the stable of the veteran stud groom HORATIO STAPLES. Govern the stable of the veteran stud groom HORATIO STAPLES. Govern the stable of the veteran stud groom HORATIO STAPLES. Govern the stable of the veteran stud groom HORATIO STAPLES. Govern the stable of the veteran stud groom HORATIO STAPLES. Govern the stable of the veteran stud groom HORATIO STAPLES. Govern the stable of the veteran stud groom HORATIO STAPLES. Govern the stable of the veteran stud

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO.

FOR 1870.

FARE FROM PORTLAND, VARMOUTH, and DANVILLE JUNC. TION, to MONTREAL and return, \$15,00 Niagara Falis, do. (all rail) Detroit, do. (all rail) Chloago, do. (all rail) a Sarnia Line of Steamers, to Chleago or Miss

These First Class Stenmers have now resumed their rips 6, z the season. Families moving West or parties desiring 1 pleasure trip across the Lakes, will do well to avail themselves if this epportunity. The above excursion tickets for Detroit, Milwankee and Chicago, available to return the Season.

The above excursion tickets for Detroit, Milwaukee and Chicage re available to return up to November 1st, 1870.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office,

22 West Market Square. Banger.

WM. FLOWERS, Eastern Agent,

Acd of J. W. CLAPP, Agent for Augustn.

BASHAW STALLION.

NOYES



desire.

That we do not ever state its merits will appear from the following quotations from a recent letter of Peter Henderson, the well-known seed man and florist, of Bergen, N. J. "I think it decided by the best thing I have ever used, in the way of a weeder My old foreman, who has, for the past welve years been at the head of my vegetable d. partment, though strongly prejudiced against all "patents," says, "it will at least save 50 per cent, of our labor in weeding." I think it will de even better than that, particularity in root crops, that require thinning sat, such as beets, turnips, onions, parenties or carrots." Also from Hon. Marshall P Wilder:—"I sm much pleased with your Hand Weeder; it is a good invention, very light, convenient and effective, a capital instrument for all light weeding, and adm irably adapted for ladies and children, and for use is the garden generally." a the garden generally."

Ladies who cultivate flower gardens will find the "Weeder" to be "jus the thing" to relieve the isborand thus enhance the pleasure of their employment among the plants and flowers. For Sale at all Seed and Hardware Stores. ALBERT NOYEL Banger, May 3, 1670.

At a Bargain.

GOOD STOCK AND DAIRY FARM
For Sale. Picasanity located in WINTHROP, 8 miles from depot, for miles from Augusta; contains 225 acres, 50 valuable wood land. The remainder-suitably divided into tillage, pasture and orbanding, muck plenty; buildings built for two families. For turther particulars, address.

J. M. METOALS.
Winthrep, Me.

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE AT NOBTH VASSALBORO. The nursery of T. 8
Lang, consisting of grafted and ungrated applies,
plume, therries, &c. This stock has been retransplanted, and are the finest trees ever offered in this vicinit
Also Apples, and Pears, standard and dwarf. Piums and Chories Currrants, cherry, grape and Versailles, and a variety
Grapes and strawberries. Nerway Oats, raised in town, earl
Rose Potatoes, of my own growing, from J. J. H. Gregory's age
and true to name.

JAMES A. VAENEY.

North Vassaitero, April 6th 1870.

THOROUGHBRED STCOK

FOR SALE AT A
Bargain DURHAM BULL, CHESTER, No 6887, color red; 2 two-year-ids. Terms for service till sold, to warrant \$2.99 South Chesterville, Me. PHILIP NOBOROSS. BULL FOR SALE.

IMPROVE YOUR STOCK,

I shall keep for service upon the Poor Parm in
Vassalboro this season, a thoroughbred Darham
Buh, from the herd of Warren Peroival.

Season.

Yassalboro, May 3d, 1870.

3422 This celebrated thoroughbred horse is to be at my farm for the next four months, and will be put to a limited number of mares at fifty dollars for the season.

Augusta, April 11th, 1870.

2m19

B "MAINE BLACK HAWK." This well known Stallion, whose colts are unsurposed, will be kept for service at my stable in Dixmoot the coming season. TERMS, the same as last year. "Maine Black Hawk," was sired by "Black Hawk Telegraph," by Hill's "Vermont Black Hawk." W. B. FERGUSON.

April 25th, 1870.

IMPROVED STOCK.

APPLE TREES.

A Messenger Stallion,

Cress of the IMPORTED COBBE, six years old, stands 15)
hands high. Trotting weight 1930 pounds, solor a beautiful
black, is perfectly award and kind; in point of beauty, of form
and gait this hows has no superior. Those in want of a first
class Stallion for stone or trotting purposes, apply in person or
by tetter to WM HARVEY & CO., Augusts Maine.

May 9th, 1870.

A PERFECT SUCCESS.

Over four thousand of CHANDLER'S HOW are
use within twenty-five miles of Bangor, and it is decided to
one of the most media of farm implements.

Manufactured and for sale by
Sal7.

D. M. DUNHAM & OO., Bangor, No.

12 5 A DAT 1 40 new articles for Agents
Samply
May 9th, 1870.

EXCURSION SEASON Commencing May 1st.

Meals and Stateroom accommodation included in the

Tom Patchen. The acane wiedged beat Stallion, by all heremenes, that ever stood in Maine,
Will make the season at 74 Clark St., Pertiased. TERMIS 550 for the season, \$75 to insuce, \$25 must be paid in helvance.
TOM PATCHEN is a powerfus built bay, brown flore, with black points, was fealed in New Jerney. Pedigree: TOM PATCHEN, was sired by Gee. M. Patchen, the Ohampion of the tarf, he by Castius M. Clay, he by Henry Olay; he by Andrew Jockson; he by Bashaw Jr; he by imported Grand Bashaw. Geo. M. Patchen's Dam was out of the well known Messenger trotting mare, Panny Pullen, by a son of imported Trustee, the sire of Fashion and Trustee, the 20 miler. Tom Patchen's Dam was the thoroughbred, ranning mare, May Day, by May Day; he by Sir Henry; he by Sir Archey, he by imported Diemed. Blood tells. This is the best blooded, the squarest gaited, boldest and gamest trotting Stallion in New England; he has colts that \$8,000 has been refused for; he is a brother to Lucy, that tretted in 2:18 last season, he ferences: TOM PATCHEN is the best blooded, boldest and gamest trotting Stallion I have ever seen; I saw him trot a mile and timed him, in \$2.25, Samusi H. Lunymaid, Boston. I think TOM PATCHEN is the best New England; I asw him pull a wagon a mile in \$2.26, P. Moiey, Brighton, Mass.

I think TOM PATCHEN the best stock horse in New England; I saw him pull a wagon a mile in 2 25, P. Moley, Brighton, Mass. I am satisfied that TOM PATCHEN is the best stock horse in New England, Gideon Wells, Olinton, Me. TOM PATCHEN is the best stock horse in New England, Gideon Wells, Olinton, Me. TOM PATCHEN is the boldest and stontest Stallion I ever knew; I have driven him over Mystic Park, in 2:22;, and half mile to wagon, in 1:11, M. Carroll, Boston. I have seen the Stallion, Bill Wellman turn Riverside Park to a wagon in 1:12, R. H. Marrow, Cambridge, Mass. I consider this one of the very best horses in New England. I think we will see some trotters after him, that can trot a race out, G-o. M. Robinson, Augusta, Me. TOM PATCHEN is the best blooded trotting stalling in the country, and shows some of the finest stock, B. F. Ricker, Brighton, Mass.

For further particulars, address G. FOWLER, 74 Olark St., Portland, Me.



This now and valuable labor saving implement is now offere to the public with the most confident assurance that, as an effec-tive weeder, it leaves nothing for the agriculturist or florist to the form



FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in WEST GARDINER, 3 miles from city of Gardiner, contains 80 acres, well divided into tillage, pasture and woodland; cuts from 20 to 25 tons of hay, well troood, an orehard of young bearing trees good buildings &c. Inquire of 81LAS LKIGHTON on premises, or of the undersigned at Augusta.

April 12 1870.

SOM

FOR Sale.

For Sale.

I have for sale thoroughbred Short-Horn but helfers, a d cows of various ages, not related, and from a perid milking stock. Also pore bred White Chester and Suffolk Pigs and Cotswold Sheep.

WARREN PERCIVAL.

18tf. 1870.

A full blord Jersey Bull, 4 years old this spring, very kind and of superior Stock.

JOSHUA BLEN.

Dresdon Mills, May 2d, 1876.

Sw<sup>2</sup>22

Premium Cheater White Swine, Pure Breed Poul try, &c., best in America. Send stamp for illustrate circular 19cop19 T. B. SMITH, Plantaville, Cosp.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, or BONE MANURE. For COBURN & FAUGHT.

The plemase of this variety is very fine and the ir quality as layers is unsurpassed. They do not brood. I am prepared to supply eggs or fewl.

A. W. DENNETT, Topsham.

For Hatching.

Houdan's 1st Prize, imported stock, best layers and table fowl, 25 per dozen. Pea Comed Light Brahma from pure stock, weighing 25 lbs. per pair, 32 per dozen. Carefully packed and delivered to Express.

2010 W. O. & W. M. BUSH, Auburndale, Mass.

Storms of the ocean that bellow and sweep.
Where are our friends that west forth on the deep?
Where are the cheeks that paied at your sneer?
Where are the hearts ye hape fream with bear?
Where is the midden, so tender and fair?
Where is the lather, of silvery hair?
Where the rich beauty of womanhood's time?
Where the warm blood of man's vigor and prime?
Storms of the ocean that bellow and poor,
Where is the ship that we sent from our shore!

Birds of the ocean that scream through the gale, What have you seen of a wind shaken sail? What have ye heard, in your revels of give, Birds of the bitter and treacherous see? What of the heart-broken accepts of prayer? Birds of the bliter and treacherous sea?
What of the heart-broken accents of prayer?
What of the ravings of grief and despair?
Ferched ys for rest on threatening mast,
Beaten and shattered and bent by the blast?
Hearly as a mastering that? aren and mattered and self-of-the and ye no message to carry away see to the friends that are greating to-day? rde of the occan that hover and soar, here is the ship that we sent from our shore?

Depths of the ocean that fathomiess lie,
What of the parque that no more cometh nigh?
What of the guests that so sliently sleep
Low in the chambers reientlessly deep?
Oold in the couch they have hapiessly won;
Still must they sleep; till the tumpet o'schead
Rummons the sea to uncover its dead.
Dep.hs of the ocean with treasure in store,
Where is the ship that we sent from our shore?

God of the cosan, of mercy and power,
Look we to thee in this heart-creaking hour.
Cold was the greedy and merciless wave;
awarm was thy love and thy goodness, to save!
Dark were the tempests that thundered and flew;
Bright was thy smile, bursting happily through!
Take thou the souls that have followed thine eye
Home to the shores of the beautiful sky!
Bafe in thy mercy and love evermore
Leare we the ship that we sent from our shore!
treit Tribune.

## Our Story-Teller.

### THE SEVEN-LEAGUED BOOTS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "KING GEORGE'S MIDDY."

About ten miles form Salisbury, and near the Downs, there is a celebrated establishment for breeding and training race-horses. Of the boys engaged here a few years ago, was one of the name of Jack Simmons. He was an intelligent, well-conducted lad about fifteen years of age, and much liked by both his seniors and his companions. He was quiet and goodnatured, of a generous disposition, and very rarely out of humour, although, when anything did happen to provoke him, he was very apt to use physical force in showing his displeasure. This tendency, however, had been considerably subdued during his residence in the establishment, where he had been about three years. His partial reformation could hardly be attributed to any conviction of its impropriety, but rather to the care taken of him by the official who tributed to any conviction of its impropriety, but rather to the care taken of him by the efficial who had the boys under his o ntrol. The same measures had the boys under his control. The same measures
Jack employed towards his companions, this official
used towards him is expressing any disapprobation.
Jack, to do him justice, admitted the force of these
arguments, and the result was that at last he became

The less said about Jack's education and his capacity for learning, the better for his reputation. He was very fond of reading, however; but then the books he chose were hardly calculated to improve his mind. Although very fascinating to boys some years younger than he was, they were not such as lads of fifteen Although very fascinating to boys some years younger than he was, they were not such as lade of fifteen are apt to select either for their improvement or instruction. They came under the category of fairy takes; and if he ever quitted these for what might be termed a higher class of books, he never departed from the legendary and absurd, but would gloat over the legendary and absurd. This he read over and on inquiring, found have repeated it word for word. Indeed when out in the morning with the other boys exercising the horses, he would turn over in his mind during the gallop the story of the seven-leagued boots, and draw comparises, much to the disadvantage of his horse, on the superior speed obtained by the wearer of the boots, reducing to imaginificance the pace of the sluggish animal he rods. He brought forward the wonders of the seven-leagued boots on every conceivable opportunity, till at last his companions became tired of it. Whenever Jack began the story they tessed him so unmercifully, that at length

he ceased to speak of it.

he ceased to speak of it.

But although Jack ceased to speak of his favorite
story, it pertinaciously kept its place in his memory,
till at length a circumstance occurred which proved
the utter absurdity of the whole story. One day when the boys were out exercising the horses, the stud-groom saw, or fancied he saw. some indications of a swelling in the pastern joint of Peter the Great, the horse on which Jack was mounted. As the horse was engaged to run in a race in a few days' time, he told Jack to pull up. Jack immediately obeyed, and the stud-groom, dismounting from his own horse, and giving the bridle to Jack, carefully examined the suspected joint. But he had apparently some difficulty in making up his mind whether or not there was a in making up his mind whether or not there was a tendency to swelling; and he stood for some moments looking at the horse's hoof without being able to come to a settled conclusion. At length he determined that the most pradent plan would be not to fatigue the horse any more that day, but to send him home and let him rest in his stable, and then examine the swelling after the animal had rested for a short time.

Taking the bridle from the boy's hand, he mounted his own horse. Then, telling Jack to dismount, he ordered him to lead athe horse quietly back to the stables, taking care to keep as much as possible on the green-award on his way, and to lead the horse gently over the short distance of the high road he

On arriving at the house he called to her somewhat loudly to bring him a bott'e of ginger beer. The woman, who was in the garden, on hearing Jack's voice, hastened to obey him, and entering the cottage came out of it again a few moments afterwards, bringing with her an earthen mug and the bottle of beer.

"Come, be quick!" said Jack, "there's a good soul! How can you be so slow when I'm dying with thirst!"

"Ah! my dear," said the woman, "if you suffered from rheumatism as bad as I do, you would think I went quite fast enough, I can tell you."

"There, come now, don't chatter in that way," said Jack imperiously; "give me the beer. By the bye, whose boots are those I see?" he continued, rounting to a pair of those heb railed indeaths lead pointing to a pair of those hob nailed, inflexible looking articles worn by ploughmen, hung inside the cottage. "Whose boots are those? Why, you haven't got a husband, have you, and never told us anything

it, will you?"

Tom, a fine looking farm-laborer, kicked off a pair of miserable old slippers, and, without stopping to put on his boots, rushed with Jack over the down to catch

several fine buildings.

Fairly proprises what to do, he threw himself on the close it of such for smoot time past, and to-morrow that he attracted the attention of a fenale servant who was passing. Going up to hims she saide what we apassing. Going up to hims he said his close past has the country and the property of the country of t

The green listened attentively to Jack's story, and examining the horse found that although it had undergon a considerable amount of no he ordered it in the little apparatused of an one of the part of the little and the little and

that you are, standing there abusing a poor creature like me, instead of trying to catch your horse."

"What's the use of my trying to catch it?" said Jack, sulkily. "Do you think I should ever be able to do so?" "Come," said the old woman good-naturedly, "shall I help you?"

Vexed as he was. Jack could not help laughing at

her remark, for the idea of the decrepit old woman he saw before him, catching a run-a-way horse, had something irresietably fudorous in it.

"Ah! you may laugh," she said, guessing his thoughts; "I don't mean that I could run fast enough you in the way of running a great deal faster."

"I wish you would, then," said Jack, in a much more civil tone than he had yet used; "you'd do me a

more civil tone than he had yet used; "you'd do me a very great service.
"Oh!" said the old woman, you can speak civilly enough, like most persons, when they want to get anything, I can see that."
"Well, then," said Jack, coaxingly, "now just think for yourself the trouble I shall get into if I go back without the horse; and as you frightened him away, isn't it only fair play on your part to help me to catch him sgain?"
"Well," said the woman, "I don't mean to say I can insure your catching him again. What I did say was, that I could give you the faculty of running a good deal faster than he can. And as you've now managed to get a civil tongue in your head, I'll give you the power if you wish it."

Jack assured her that he should be eternally obliged to her if she would.

after nightfall."

"That at any rate would be no hardship," said
Jack. "I wish you'd lend them to me for a day or
two, and you'd oblige me very much."

"Well, my dear, I will since you speak so civilly,"

"Well, my dear, I will since you speak so civilly," said the old woman, and going into the cottage she brought out the boots.

Jack immediately pulled off his own shoes, and drew on the boots the old woman had lent him. He had immediate proof that in one respect at least she had spoken the truth. Although they had appeared somewhat large for him, he had no sconer put—them on than he found they fitted him like a glove.

"Now," said the old woman, who appeared to read his thoughts instinctively, "you see what I told you as to their fitting you is true. You'd better try their speed now, and start off after your horse."

Jack immediately obeyed, and taking two steps

was standing near nim it he had a standing near running loose.

"Well," said the man, looking at him with astonishment, "I can't say I have; and, what's more than that, if I was looking for one, Rasingstoke churchyard ain't exactly the place I should choose to find him in."

"Rasingstoke churchyard!" said Jack, greatly astonished. "Why, how far am I from Sailsbury!"

"A matter of more than forty-two miles, I should calculate." said the man.

the groom.

But now," said Jack, "I want you to give me a

little advice. I was leading a race-horse home, when he got loose and ran a way, and I want to find him."
""Well," said the groom, "you seem to have uncommon ideas of the way to catch a run-away horse. Do you think you are likely to find him by sitting still on the grass, nursing your knee? What's the horse's name?"
"Pater the Great."

"Peter the Great." "Peter the Great."

"Why, he's entered to run at Newmarket the day after to morrow. If I were you, I would go there. At any rate, if you don't find him on your road, you might find somebody there who'd seen him, and could tell you the way to Newmarket."

"The way to Newmarket? Why, how should I know? It's hundreds of miles from here!"

know? It's hundreds of miles from here!"
"No matter," said Jack; "which is the way?"
"Somewhere out there, I suppose," said the
goom, pointing in a north-easterly direction.
"But I don't know rightly."
Jack, without bidding his acquaintance good-bye,
started off, and, after a series of strides, stopped and
asked a man if he was anywhere near Newmarket.
"No." said the man "it's at least twelve miles "No," said the man, "it's at least twelve miles

off. "Which way?" asked Jack.

if he had heard anything of Peter the Great.
"The horse do you mean?"
"Yes, he's entered to run here, isn't he?" "Run here! No. What are you talking about' He's to run at Dover races the day after to-morrow." "And which is the way to Dover?" inquired Jack.
"How should I know?" said the jockey, "somewhere in the south. Why what a fool you are!" and then, without taking any further notice of Jack, he continued on his way.

Jack's ideas of geography were by no means pro-found. Still, he knew that Dover was on the coast, so that when he reached the sea, it would be time for him to stop to ask his way, so he started again as fast as he could. Indeed, so fast was his pace and so great his impetus that when he re-ched the cliffs of Dover, he could not stop himsetf. To prevent himself falling into the sea, he took another stride right across the Channel, and landed about three miles east of Calais. Jack now determined to rest for a moment and col-

Jack now determined to rest for a moment and collect his scattered senses, but a new adventure awaited
him. He found himself collared by a French custom
house officer who said to him in very broken English,
'Ah, I've caught you, have I? You want to smuggle
something, do you?''
Jack protes ed his innocence, but the officer would
take no excuse. He told Jack to come with him to be

ment, "I can't say I have," and, what's more than that, if I was looking for one, Rasingstoke churchyard ain't exactly the place I should choose to find him in."

"Rasingstoke churchyard!" said Jack, greatly astoniabed. "Why, how far am I from Sailabury?"

"A matter of more than forty-two miles, I should calculate," said the man.

Jack was thunderstruck at this intelligence, and, striking his forehead with his hand, remained for some moments in doubt what he should do. At last the very ressonable idea occurred to him, that his best plan would be togo book again. So he asked the man in what direction Sailabury lay. The old man merely pointed with his finger, looking at Jack the while as if he thought him crack-brained.

Jack immediately tool: two steps back again, but having from the commencement made a slight variation from the direct line to Sailabury, he stopped at a locality on the downs about six miles from the spot where he had lost the horse. Here he saw a farm laborer, and becknowd to him, inquired whether he had seen anything of a race-horse, with a saddle and bridle on him, running about the country.

"I can't say I have," said the man, "but I heard a mate of mine asy he'd met somebody that had seen one galloping about the downs without a rider, about the indicated, and found himself on the top of a beautifully wooded hill, looking down on a large and flourishing town, with more than one church in it, and several fine buildings.

Fairly perplexed what to do, he threw himself on the grass and began to cry. Indeed he sobbed so loudly, that he attracted the attention of a female servant who as the matter, and if she could do and anything for him. Jack, soothed by her kind tone, turned round, and, sitting on the grass, and it to her with tears streaming down his gyes,

"I've loat a race-horse, and can't find him sny, where,"

"Well," said the gtrl, "I don't know much about race horses, but from what I've heard of them, I where."

# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

How Small Expenditures Count. Five cents each morning—a mere trifle. Thirty-five cents per week—not much; yet it would buy coffee and sugar for a whole family, \$18.26 a year—and this amount invested in a savings bank at the end of a year and the interest thereon at six per cent. computed sanually, would in twelve years amount to more than \$670—enough to buy a good farm in the West.

Five cents before breakfast, dinner and supper;
y.u'd hardly miss it, yet it is fifteen cents a day—
\$1.05 per week. Enough to buy a small library of
books. Invest this as before, and in twenty years you
have over \$3,000. Quite enough to buy a good house

and lot.

Ten cents each morning—hardly worth a second thought; yet, with it you can buy a paper of pins or a spool of thread. Seventy cents per week—it would buy several yards of muslin; \$36.50 in one year—deposit this amount as before, and you would have \$1,340 in twenty years; quite a song little fortune.

Ten cents before can breakfast, dinner and supper—thirty cents a day. It would buy a book for the children; \$2.10 a week, enough to pay for a year's subscription to a good newspaper; \$109.50 per year—with it you could buy a good melodeon, on which your wife er daughter could procure good music, to pleasantly while the evening hours away. And this amount, invested as before, and in forty years produce the desirable amount of \$15,000.

## Beecher's Shot at a Squirrel.

Hanry Ward Beecher, in a paper on "Chipmunks," tells this story of himself:
"The first time that ever I fired a gun, it was at a "chippy," and I did not hit him. My father it was that let me trot behind him, a seven or eight year old, while he hunted through the fiel's. How my nerves screwed up when he took aim, and what a crash in sorewed up when he took aim, and what a crash in my over-sensitive ear was the report! It was always an irresistible fascination. And so one day, returning home out ran a bold Chipmunk, and coursed along the wall with trailing tail, then mounting a stone, tail cocked up, he said, 'Hit me, hit me, he, he!' 'Here, Henry, do you want to shoot?' 'Yes, sir—no—yes, I do.' 'Get behind me—let the gun rest on my shoulder—now take aim—come, pull the trigger or he'll be off.'

or he'll be off.'

I shut up one eye in a menner that carried the other with it. I opened byth. The tears came. The squirrel scemed six or seven squirrels whirling round in the air. I took aim, but it would not stay aimed. Somehow I saw the sky, the stone wall, a great mullen jig. Bang went the gun. 'Chicher-ree-ree' went the squirrel, as he dived down, laughing, into a hole.

Well, I've seen many a minister do the same thing with a sermon, and felt as satisfied as I did. To be sure I had not hit anything, but I had made a splendid noise.'

### A Mathematical Prodigy.

At or nerr Warrensburg, Johnson county, Pennsylvania, resides a poor widow woman, who has a son, Rubin Field, a mere boy, untutored and seemingly Rubin Field, a mere boy, unfutored and seemingly almost incapable of literary culture, who yet possesses most remarkable powers of mental calculation. As evidence of this among many other evidences that might be cited, a gentleman of St. Louis, who heard of his possessing this faculty sent him the following figures, viz: 145,145, 145,145, asking him to equare this number mentally, that is, multiply the number by itself, and send him the result, with the time taken to perform it, scarcely believing, however, notby itself, and send him the result, with the time taken to perform it, scarcely believing, however, not-withstanding the extraordinary accounts related of him, that he would be capable of the task. In this, however, he was mistaken, as were others to whom the proposition had been named. A letter has been received by the gentleman named, from a highly respectable and reliable citizen of Warrensburg, who states that in three minutes' time the hoy Field mentally and accurately pronounced the result, 21,067,113,159,163,117,071,025, or written in words, with reasonable income.

\*\*Weenty-one sextillions sixty-seven quintillions one twenty-one sextillions sixty-seven quintillions one bundred and thirteen quadrillions one hundred and fifty-nine trillions one hundred and sixty-three bil-ions one hundred and seventeen millions seventy-one

### The Great Cause of Unhappiness.

Harsh judgment, rough words, small but frequent acts of selfashness and injustice, sometimes quite poison the heart that promised to be healthy, and curse the start that promised to be blessed.

There are families which possess every earthly comfort, health, money, and occupation, but are miserably from the jealousy and quarreling that prevail within them. There are married couples who live in daily sorrow, not because they are in want, nor bedaily sorrow, not because they are in want, nor be-cause of any great domestic affiction, but because each thinks the other unkind, arbitrary and incon-

siderate.

Young people sometimes marry with their eyes shut; and thuse instead of being mated with angels shut; and thuse instead of being mated with angels as they foolishly imagine they might be, they find out afterward that they are only men and women with the common workday weaknesses and faults of their respective sex. This sham love easily gets soured, and then each reproaches the other for not folkling the sentimental promises and exaggerated prospects with which they entered into the married state.

Take any of the relationships of life, and we should find that far the greater part of all sorrow comes from the same cause. Get any one to tell you honestly what gives him the most annoyance and disquietude, and he will tell you they come from want of kindness, sympathy and fellow feeling. He will tell you that he could bear other things if he only met with more consideration, support, and encouragement from the



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for restoring the health, and for

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It is a perfect and wonderful article. Ourse baldness. Ma hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatus Sofiens brash, dry and wiry hair into Beautiful Silken Tress

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CELEBRATED BLOOD PURIFIER, After five years practice, and with the greatest success, in a very large number of old chronic diseases (given up cases by other physicians) have been restored to perfect health by its use, as bundreds will testify. It will cleanse the blood from humors and inflammation, put the liver and kidneys in a healthy condition, cleanse the stomach and bowels, and regulate them, give blood a lively circulation, and remove from you the great trouble yo thave—hot head and cold feet, by equalizing the circulation of the blood through the system, raise vitality, relax and quiet the nerves, and get up a healthy tone through the entire system. It is warranted to do all it purports to do, if the patient is not out of the reach of medicine. But many will say, "Oh, I am out of the reach of medicine, for the doctors say so." She has treated a very large number of that class that are now enjoying life

of the reach of medicine, for the doctors say so." She has trended a very large number of that class that are now enjoying life and health.

This medicine is made from roots and barks gathered fresh from the fields and forests. It is prepared only by herself. It cannot harm the most delicate constitution, but works like a charm, as many will testufy, not only in Maine, but in Beston and vicinity, New York, Pennsylvania, and Iowa. It has also been taken to China, St. John and Canada.

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IMPROVED. [Double Cogs and Double Pressure.]

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It is often asked, Why is it that the Universal Wringer is s such more durable, works so much easier, and wrings article irier than any other wringer? We reply, The Universal Imred has Rowelt's Patent Double Cogs on one end of the roll, in combination with the Pasent Stop. (which is in no other wringer), to prevent the Double Cogs from separat-

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NOTICE. The importance of this is not generally understood, and peo-ple sometimes buy a wringer with single cops an both ends of can disconnect these single cog-wheels continually on either one lest: or if a large article passes through the center, all the cogs are frequently disconnected and rendered uscless. Such a wringer has double cogs for wringing a very small article, but practically only Single Cogs for a medium article, and no Cogs

The "Universal" also has the peculiar advantage of two pres sure acrews, to arranged with Patent Wooden Springs, that each screw presses on both ends of the roll alike, the same as if it was in the centre, while the two together give double the es

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which take firm hold of the tub by pressing on opposite sides of the same staves (thus avoiding any possible strain or injury to the tub), and is adjustable by a single screw to tube of any CONVENIENT TO MARKET, BOTH

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We will now furnish the various sizes of this best and strongest of all Wringers, on as liberal terms and at as low prices, in other large or small quantities, as other licensed wringers can b

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STORE No. 174, South of Bridge Street,) which has been exp fitted up for his business, where will be found a VERY LARGE STOCK OF SPRING WOOLENS,

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Fw sectioning and purifying the skin, for removing tan, cun-turn, freekles, and reduces of the skin, and an excellent emol-lient for use after chaving. Prepared and sold at FULLER'S DEUG STORE. 47th

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Reader you may seesider this a sort of spread eagle heading, but I mean every word of it. I have been there. When your system is racked with RHEUMATIC PAIN, and you cannot even turn yourself in bed, or sitting in a chair you must cit and suffer, in the moroting wishing it was night, and at night wishing it was morning; When you have the NEURALGIA.

When every nerve in your being is like the sting of a wasp, cir-calating the most recomous and hot poison around your heart and driving you to the very verge of madness; When you have the SCIATICA,

When you have the

LUMBAGO Lying and withering in agony and pain, unable to turn yourself in bed, and every movement will go to your heart like a knife; now tell me if relief and a cure of any of these diseases in a few days is not the Greatest Medical Blessing of the Age, tell us what is!

DIRECTIONS TO USE : You will take a table-spoonful and three spoonfuls of water three times a day, and in a few days every particle of Rheumstic and Rearnigin pain will be dissolved and pass off by the Kidneys
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Probate Aotices. 

ENNEBEC COUNTY ... In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of April, 1870.

PHEBE B. BRAGG R, widow of Harris Bragg late of Vassal-borough, in said County, deceases, having presented her application for Commissioners to be appointed to assign her dower in the real estate of said deceased:

Ondern, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of May next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause. If any, why the prayer of said petition should not

how cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should no be gratted.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest: J. Burron, Register. TONNEBEC COUNTY and Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of April 1870
BBODA A. BioRSE, Administratrix on the Islante of Comfort T. Morre late of Waterville, in said County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of seld deceased, for payment of debts, &c., vis. The farm known as the Dearborn laim, situated in said Waterville:

ORDERED, That notion thereof be given three weeks successively perior to the fourth Monday of May next, in the Maine Farmor, and wapaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may sitend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, ifany, why the prayer of said petition should est be

Amest c. Burron, regress.

ENNEBEC COUNTY ..../n Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of April, 1870.

LEONIDAS PETTINGILL. Administrator on the Estate of Joseph Pettingili, late of Monmouth in said Country, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the astate of said deceased for allowance:

Onderso, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of May next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all personsinterested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

Attest: J. Bunron, Register. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been duly appointed Executors of the last will and testament of MOSES II at STO ALF, late of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has under taken that trust by giving bond as the law directs. All persons therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased ard desired to exhibit the same for extitement; and all indebted to said

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